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ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN GAS PIPELINE UNDER STUDY

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 3 Dec 81 p 15

[Text] Preliminary plans for the sale of natural gas to Uruguay by laying a gas pipeline to this country have been worked out in the framework of an Argentine-Uruguayan commission. The study, according to official sources, includes the required specifications for the construction of the pipeline, so that in a short time it should be possible to begin the executive part of the project (going out for construction bids), since it contains the route and pipe specification (see map), the location of branches and renovation of the Montevideo gas network.



The projected gas pipeline links Parana with Montevideo and contemplates, by means of consecutive sections, the extension of the network.

Key:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. First stage | 3. Projected |
| 2. Second stage | |

Specialized personnel from State Gas (Argentina) and the Ministry of Industry and Energy (Uruguay) completed a survey of manufacturing establishments in a position to acquire the product, reaching the conclusion that there is a significant potential market.

The proposed route of the gas pipeline is a nearly straight line from Parana to Montevideo, thus creating the conditions for supplying gas to Entre Rios, a province until now excluded from the main national system. An important network of Uruguayan cities on the other side of the Parana also lacks this supply.

On the other hand, the proposal to use an underwater line to supply Montevideo with natural gas coming from near Buenos Aires would, according to the same source, accentuate the isolation of Entre Rios and a large number of Uruguayan riparian cities. And in this case foreign companies would have to intervene, whereas if the route is that foreseen in the preliminary plans Parana-Montevideo, which runs almost entirely aboveground, the way is cleared for participation by national companies in various aspects of the bidding.

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ARGENTINA-BOLIVIA TO ERECT DAM ON BERMEJO RIVER

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Dec 81 p 15

[Text] Salta--The Argentine-Bolivian Work Group for the Alta Cuenca, upon completing its deliberations here, has recommended the construction of the Las Pavas Dam in a dual jurisdiction 57 kilometers from Agua Blanca, practically at the midpoint of a straight line connecting Tarija with Oran, as the initial project in the program for multiple development of the Bermejo River.

In a ceremony attended by the governor, Roberto Augusto Ulloa; the president of the National Commission of the Plata Basin, Gen Jose Juis Sexton; and from Oran, the president of the Commission for Bermejo River Projects, Juan Jesus Rivelli, the agreement was signed by the members of the Bolivian and Argentine representations, presided over by Gen Amadeo Saldias Cordero and Dr Jose Maria Aletti, respectively.

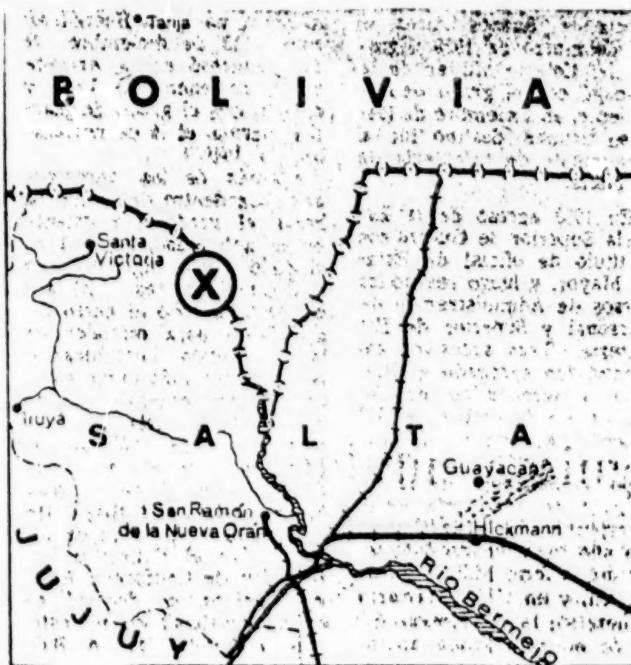
The principal objectives foreseen for Las Pavas include regulating the river with an average annual volume of water of 61 cubic meters per second and a guaranteed volume of 57, as well as the control of sediments and the generation of electricity. In accordance with the preliminary plans, it will be able to dam up as much as 1240 cubic hectometers; its installed generating power will be 147 megawatts, and the average annual energy will be 400 Gwh. The elevation above sea level of the dam--a concrete-type with a height of 99 meters--has been established at 586 meters.

General Saldias Cordero and Dr Aletti expressed their feelings during the signing of the document. "It is a first step toward the goal of achieving better days for our peoples," noted the former. And the provincial governor, Captain Ulloa, who had declared the travels of the Argentine-Bolivian work group to this city to be of provincial interest, emphasized the importance of the signed agreement and underscored the fact that the importance seen for Salta in the Bermejo River development projects can only be compared with that ascribed by citizens of Salta to the Pacific outlet at Antofagasta.

The document will now be presented to the Governments of Argentina and Bolivia for consideration.

Yesterday, concluding their activities in Salta, the president of the Argentine representation, Dr Aletti, together with Governor Ulloa, offered to call a news

conference for leading managers of Oran, Tartagal, Embarcacion and other localities in the north of Salta, who made a special trip to this city, along with members of the Commission for Works on the Bermejo, in regard to the announcement that the indicated bilateral document recommending high-priority fulfillment of the study, planning and construction of the dam would be signed.



The cross indicates the location of the projected dam.

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PROSPECTS FOR GALTIERI'S ADMINISTRATION DEEMED ENCOURAGING

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Encouraging Signs"]

[Text] Mr Roberto Alemann's appointment as economy minister took everyone by surprise yesterday, perhaps even Alemann himself, because as he told me, he saw such a possibility as very doubtful and even very remote, if not almost "impossible," and found out about Galtieri's decision on Thursday night.

I must say that the president's decision has been received with satisfaction and relief, because it shows that the military regime is willing to take the path of discipline and good sense in dealing with our most serious economic crisis in recent decades. The same could be said about the appointment of Mr Costa Mendez to head the Foreign Ministry, at a time when the country is suffering from unprecedented international isolation. The rest of the cabinet is apparently also in keeping with the criterion of firmness and, at the same time, moderation and homogeneity. Mr Baltierrez's presence in the Information Secretariat suggests, in principle, that the government is determined to lend a much more attentive ear to the demands of public opinion than in the past, which also bodes well.

In short, yesterday's announcements turned out to be much, much better than I had expected, and as far as Mr Alemann is concerned, I am glad that I was wrong when I almost ruled out his appointment a few days ago. Let us hope that Mr Alemann is glad too. He probably will be if Galtieri and the junta continue along the path that they have begun. For the time being, the only thing that we can note is that Alemann's basic qualifications for the post have been completely accepted.

The Economic-Social Council

We do not yet know how the "economic-social council," which will probably advise the president and the minister, will be set up. If the decision is ultimately made to create it, it will probably not be organizational in nature, nor will a position on it even be salaried, which I also feel is the right approach after our regrettable experience with General Viola's 19 advisers. The "council" will reportedly include well-known Argentine economists, perhaps even Krieger Vasena himself. Its members would be consulted

separately not only with regard to each major program but also on how to implement it. The government would thus receive advice without shackling the minister and without introducing contradictory policies or mere vehicles for disparate institutional interests, as happened under Viola.

Public Works

Mr Alemann's first task, perhaps, is to look into and possibly revise the planned changes in the ministerial structure, some of which have not prompted as much enthusiasm as the makeup of the new cabinet. First of all, the decision to keep the Economy and Public Works ministries separate has given rise to serious misgivings, even though a moderate conservative like Martini has been appointed to head the latter. Everything depends, of course, on what the ministry does and how it does it, but the arrangement reflects a desire to spare this ministry the iron discipline that Economy will have to impose on government spending if we want to overcome the crisis. The division is even more alarming when we bear in mind the major percentage of total revenue that public works and services absorb in our country (more than 40 percent of the budget, in fact, according to many experts), as well as the political objectives that the projects and accomplishments of this sector have had for decades now. Furthermore, this kind of split in jurisdictions is a source of internal government conflicts and seriously impairs the coordination and even the development of any program.

Mining

Professional circles are also worried about the situation in other spheres of the economy, such as the Agriculture Ministry, which has now been reduced to a secretariat, and the Undersecretariat of Mining. Under the last Peronist administration, this undersecretariat was a branch of the Secretariat of Natural Resources, which hampered direct contact between the undersecretary and the minister. The handling of a matter as important as hydrocarbons or coal was thus left to lower-level officials. In order to promote mining development, the "process" modified that structure, and thus the former undersecretariat became one of the five state secretariats of the Economy Ministry. When Economy was split up and the state secretariats disappeared last 29 March, it regained its former status but continued to be directly under the minister. The aim now is apparently to return to Martinez de Hoz's setup, but with four secretariats instead of five, and to merge Mining and Industry; thus Mining would be run by an undersecretary without a direct link to the minister.

According to the experts, this ministerial arrangement does not take into account that industry and mining often have opposing interests and that because there is a great deal more activity in industry than in mining today, it will, therefore, be the focus of most of the decision-making. Moreover, Galtieri's government will have to resolve the complex problem of international bidding on state-owned deposits, which will require direct contact between the Economy Ministry and the person in charge of mining, without the interference of intermediate echelons. Reducing the department's political hierarchy does not square either with the government's desire to develop the country's mining potential to correct our current financial shortcomings.

The Rest of the Team

I repeat, however, the ministerial chart is not, in itself, a decisive factor, far from it. Everything depends on how things get done and on the direction of policies. If general economic policy represents a definite departure from interventionist prescriptions (and even though Mr Alemann has been out of public life for more than 15 years, his ideas, at least, suggest this) and offers well-defined programs and goals, Argentina could in a few years succeed in recovering from its recent setbacks and establish a solid foundation for rejoining the group of civilized nations.

Yesterday's step is perhaps the first in that direction. In just a few days Galtieri and his colleagues formed a team that is much more solid not only than Viola's (which was not hard) but than Videla's as well. Also praiseworthy is the government's decision (as announced in this column last Sunday) to limit the military's involvement to just three ministries and to keep Brigadier Miret, who this far into the "process" has stood out for his level-headedness, as planning minister. The rest of the team, with men like Lennon, Licciardo, Saint Jean, Lacoste and Porcile, is quite homogeneous and divorced from ideological commitments, which will have a positive impact on the political efforts of the president and economy minister. The choice of Costa Mendez to head the Foreign Ministry, which I also feel is encouraging, warrants separate treatment, given the complexity of the problems in this area, which we will analyze shortly.

Onganía's Appeal

Meanwhile, it is worth taking the time to make known the initial sections of the document that General Onganía has just drafted, entitled "Groundwork for a National Understanding," which I reported on yesterday.

In its first section, under the subtitle "Goals," the former president says:

"I feel that the time has come to lay the groundwork for a true national understanding, tailored to the actual conditions in our country and aimed at overcoming the obstacles that are preventing us from realizing our full potential as a nation. To this end, we must call together all Argentines, whether they are political activists or not.

"I am issuing this appeal because of my lofty sense of duty to my country, and my sole purpose is to help restore the public's morale and faith, which are in crisis, to reestablish our basic institutions and to keep out unseemly interests and hidden complicities that impair the dignity of the republic.

"Under these circumstances, we must seek the basic and indispensable minimum of common ground, bearing in mind that we must succeed in finding solutions to this grave national emergency."

The fact is, his initial idea is not a bad one. We will soon see what the military does outside of government. It is often said that the third time is a charm. If it does not turn out to be this time, the country will be the loser, as well as, somewhat before perhaps, the leaders of the regime, who might just have to exit ahead of their ministers.

COMMENTARY ADDRESSES OAS POLITICAL, FINANCIAL CRISIS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Dec 81 sec 2 p 1

[Text] If at the last minute procedures are not established to make available to the OAS secretariat general sufficient funds to pay the salaries of its personnel, the inter-American organization could be faced with a serious situation which, if it persists, could virtually paralyze the organization. In the meantime, several alternatives have been examined which focus on the restriction of expenditures, with provision for a reduction of 20 or 25 percent in personnel staffing.

The serious economic crisis affecting the continental organization was the subject of intense discussion and negotiation during the last general assembly held on St Lucia. The Argentine representative proposed that the secretary general use funds--"an internal loan" of \$8 million--from other budget categories, which have been firmly committed to specific programs. The proposal was rejected, as was a later proposal--a joint plan submitted by Argentina and Mexico--which reduced the amount of the "loan" to \$4 million. The votes of the United States and Brazil (two of the largest contributors) combined with those of seven other countries (a total of 11) did not constitute the required majority. In turn, Venezuela made an appeal to countries behind in their payments to become current before 31 December and, if possible, to make their 1982 contributions.

A delinquency report presented to the St Lucia assembly shows that the member states as a whole are behind in their payments by \$18.9 million, of which \$12 million are owed by the United States. The publication of this fact could be a revelation of the underlying causes of this state of affairs, in which a financial crisis and a political crisis appear to be mixed together. There is absolutely no question that the American debt--two-thirds of the total--is attributable to the "lack of funds" on the part of the Washington treasury. Nor can it be attributed to negligence by the White House or ill will toward the OAS by the American Government, which for many years was considered the very foundation of the revenues budget of the inter-American organization. Evaluated on the strict basis of size, the \$12 million which the United States owes the OAS is a trifling sum for the contributor, although it is vital to the proper functioning of the OAS.

The nature of the political crisis hidden behind the financial crisis is difficult to characterize, because it does not involve the existence of opposing blocs

or unresolvable differences between member states. The assembly of St Lucia unexpectedly revealed basic agreements, particularly when support was given to the plan of the Salvadoran civilian-military junta--the holding of constituent elections in March 1982--thus implicitly rejecting the French-Mexican "mediation plan," a thinly disguised plan supportive of the guerrillas.

It is possible that the delay in OAS payments of some countries demonstrates displeasure over the way the organization's funds are used which, in the opinion of some delegations, merits criticism as wasteful and lacking in reasonable criteria. The same thing could be said of the preparation and implementation of several technical and aid programs. The failure of some member states to become current in their contributions, we repeat, does not appear to respond to a "lack of funds," to differences over the general orientation of the organization, but could on the other hand be a revelation of some long-standing disagreement, hope for moderation in superfluous spending and greater strictness and control in the handling of the organization's finances.

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SOVIET DISTORTION-OF-FACT TACTICS ILLUSTRATED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 24 Dec 81 p 6

[Editorial: "'Active Measures,' a Weapon of the USSR"]

[Text] In Soviet terminology, words customarily take on special meanings. Expressions such as "national liberation movement" or "anti-imperialism struggle front," to cite only two examples, are often used as a smoke screen to conceal real hegemonic purposes in sectors selected for the implementation of plans prepared by the Politburo.

The dramatic events in Poland give us a capital idea of the manner in which the regime's ideologues are engaged in the task of twisting the truth. An illustration of this is the communique issued by the Federal Capital of the Communist Party in which it is stated that the Polish crisis "should be analyzed within the international context," which, according to the communique, is characterized "by the confrontation between international imperialism and the struggle of the working class." The communique does not limit itself to exempting from responsibility the power which over 4 decades ago militarily occupied the long-suffering slave nation at the same time as Nazi troops. It also dares to say, "The Polish Government was forced to adopt these extraordinary measures in defense of the great and historic victories of the workers and the people."

Following the dialectic road, which is paved with lies, one could reach the absurd conclusion that the Solidarity Movement, made up of over 10 million workers, in spite of not representing the labor force, is acting against the interests of the people and persists in destroying the "great and historic victories" conferred upon them by the invader, such as the strict working conditions imposed by a Moloch state in its factories and offices; the application of rigid mechanisms of control over the means of production; the suppression of the right of association and the right to strike and, in short, the misery of living in the enslaving environment of a closed, economically impoverished society subjected to the persistent vigilance of the KGB, not forgetting the intimidating presence of two Soviet divisions inside the country and of 40 additional divisions stationed along the border.

Both the systematic distortion of the facts and the dissemination of disinformation, in accordance with the guidelines generally set by TASS, are only one of the aspects of application of the so-called "active measures" which serve to

implement the Kremlin's strategy in the highly industrialized and developing countries, but in a special way where there are democratic institutions or where efforts are being made to establish such institutions.

The broad spectrum of "active measures" includes actions by fictitious organizations set up, among other reasons, to give support to international campaigns designed to attain specific objectives. In this regard, it is enough to recall the offensive unleashed in 1977, when it was learned that the United States was preparing to produce a neutron bomb, and the recent use of public demonstrations whose peaceful purposes did not appear to be affected by the installation of hundreds of SS-20 missiles, with triple nuclear warheads, which are aimed directly at the vital centers of the Western democracies.

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ISRAEL'S DECISION ON ANNEXATION SUPPORTED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 19 Dec 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Reasons for the Israeli Decision"]

[Text] The United States and its European allies, including more or less neutral countries, have condemned the decision of Begin's government to implant Israeli legislation on the Golan Heights. The UN General Assembly voted against this decision by an overwhelming majority; the Security Council of that international organization demanded that Israel leave it, without effect. And Washington suspended the Strategic Cooperation Agreement signed last month with the Jerusalem authorities. In short, the decision by the Jewish state, in addition to being a subject for polemic, has generated an energetic opposition. On the other hand, it is questionable that the action violates Council resolutions 242 and 338; and it is obvious that this step was not taken without reason.

Israel, which beginning in 1969 had applied aspects of its legislation to that territory, now argues--and it is difficult to find fault with the rationale--that Syria will not agree--what is more, refuses--to enter into negotiations as stipulated by the above-mentioned resolutions and that the Camp David Accord establishes regulatory principles for peace agreements with its neighbors, that is, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The Damascus regime is characterized by its obstinate resistance to anything which presupposes an effort to reach an understanding; more than any other Arab country, its supports the guerrilla movements operating against Israel and frequently reaffirms its belligerent position.

Moreover, past and very recent history provides much evidence of the fact that the Golan Heights have been and are a territory which Syria uses to attack Israeli towns, not to mention its failed efforts before the so-called Six-Day War, to divert the waters of the Jordan River to delay the economic development of its neighbor. With a victory in that war, Israel installed a presence on the heights the basic purpose of which was to ensure the security of its borders, particularly the defense of northern Galilee.

Israel emphasizes that resolution 242 envisions the need for this region to be free of dangers to its integrity and that Syria has never accepted this. On the contrary, recently the Damascus government again demonstrated its aggressive policy, converting that border area into a risky focus of friction. Moreover, there is no need to give a detailed account of the advances of all kinds made in

the Golan area since 1967 by the very extensive and intensive work done by the Jewish colonies established there. These settlements, which contained the necessary elements for industrial and agricultural development, expanded comforts and education, established legal standards which put an end to anachronistic regulations governing community behavior and rescinded the religious restrictions the Syrians had imposed there upon the Druzes.

Obviously, the facts show that the resolution adopted by the Israeli cabinet, with the approval of parliament, is substantially a reaffirmation of an already existing law, rather than an annexation of a plateau, as seems to be inferred by those who are opposed to the measure because they feel it is a threat to peace in the Middle East.

Admittedly, there is a question of interpretative disagreement; however, once again we must underscore the urgency with which Israel gives proof of its identity as a state, whenever it detects threats to its sovereignty, to its territorial integrity, close at hand. In this regard, the Israeli lesson is a useful one, as it embodies, in spite of certain internal disagreements that are always transitory, the rejection of unfortunate vacillations and pernicious discord on the part of those who are stifling the hopes and desires of other countries which--like the Jewish nation--are exposed to the critical situation of being subjected to outrages and even of being stripped of parcels of their land.

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VIOLA'S EIGHT-MONTH RULE EXAMINED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] A Military Officer with a Political Calling and Unaccomplished Goals

Hailed as possessing an innate political ability to bring people together with his gifts as a patient, persuasive negotiator, retired Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola assumed the presidency on 29 March of this year, almost 6 months after he was appointed and 15 months after he left the post of army commander in chief.

In his first message to the country as president the following day, he announced that his administration would be characterized by "prudence and firmness," prudence, he explained, to discourage haste and firmness so as not to drift from the objectives of the Armed Forces.

During this initial stage Lieutenant General Viola evinced noteworthy concern for the economy and held regular meetings with the economic team, in some cases even deciding to forgo the usual Saturday off.

Parallel to this, however, he was severely criticized just 30 days after taking office for setting up an advisory body of 19 members, perhaps because this was not customary in our country. Most of the advisers had been with him during the so-called transition period, and there was a marked balance between military officers and civilians.

The Office of President

Lieutenant General Viola underscored his political calling on numerous occasions, and some observers began to notice attempts by him to lend renewed vigor to the office of the president and to put distance between him and the Military Junta.

His civilian political advisers maintained ongoing contacts with leaders of forces "friendly" to the Process, and the president himself began a series of meetings at Olivos with authorities from these groups, which seemed to confirm the aura surrounding him.

Almost Complete Agreement

Viola began a series of regular meetings with Government Palace journalists (meetings that did not continue afterwards) just when rumors were most persistent that there were disagreements between the Military Junta and the Executive Branch.

At one of those meetings Lieutenant General Viola spoke in categorical terms and after reasserting that he was in "almost complete" political agreement with the Process's top institution, explained that this "practically ruled out" the main reason for his potential removal.

This domestic instability, so to speak, did not prevent him from twice crossing our borders and meeting with the presidents of Brazil and Uruguay, although get-togethers with the chief executives of Chile and Venezuela did not come to pass.

Sparing of Words

Political and economic vicissitudes soon intertwined, and a little more than a month after announcing his package of economic measures, he stated that if necessary, new regulations would be issued.

As criticism of his administration intensified, the president abandoned his customary laconic style on a trip to Santiago del Estero in June and after reviewing what had been accomplished during his 81 days in office, reported on the course that his administration would follow.

He acknowledged at the time that there was a crisis, which he described as one "of change, resulting from tailoring our actions to the needs of this period."

Confidence Reaffirmed

But just when political observers assumed that the president had succeeded in counteracting adverse criticism quite well, it intensified, forcing him to reaffirm his confidence in all his ministers.

The government's political situation remained unstable, and the economy was not far behind. Thus, in late June, the economic situation and the ups and downs on the foreign exchange market were the decisive factors that triggered a series of meetings between Lieutenant General Viola and the commanders in chief.

Strangely enough, just 1 week after he had reaffirmed confidence in his ministers, he declared that there could be some changes in the economic sphere, changes that the Military Junta reportedly suggested to him.

Termination Date

The announced solutions did not come, and he once again had to defend his position to members of the Military Junta, while there were persistent rumors, which various media even reported overseas, that he had been told of a termination date. Some contended that the date referred to his term as president, while others said that the man under fire was the economy minister.

There were wideranging repercussions from the statement by one of his advisers, retired Maj Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy, that the nation's president in 1984 would be a military officer appointed by the Junta. Both Viola and his interior minister tried to sidestep a specific answer on this issue, which prompted rebuke from the political sector and a clarification from the chief executive, who confirmed what his adviser had said.

No Political Accomplishments

Contrary to what had been expected, the ousted president's administration was not marked by political accomplishments, in spite of the image that had been created in this regard for retired Lieutenant General Viola and General Liende. The political dialogue began belatedly and fared no better than the one that retired Lieutenant General Videla's interior minister undertook.

A visit by Peronist Party authorities to the Government Palace would have marked a new development, but the negotiations under way failed, albeit because of a internal crisis in Peronism rather than mistakes attributable to the Interior Ministry.

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SCHONFELD VIEWS KEY CABINET APPOINTMENTS AS POSITIVE STEP

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Dec 81 p 14

[Article by Manfred Schonfeld]

[Text] Government leaders are judged favorably or unfavorably not only in accordance with their acts and omissions but also in view of the people with whom they surround themselves, the ministers whom they appoint to work with them.

Given this criterion, I must point out that the initial, expectantly positive judgment that I voiced when the recent change of government was announced has received solid backing with the publication yesterday of the names of two key ministers.

I am talking about Economy Minister Roberto Alemann and Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez.

I think that the two appointments are a decidedly positive step. Moreover, I think that the two men (who, as we know, are not exactly novices, having once before headed the same ministries, albeit perhaps not during such peculiarly trying times) are what is commonly referred to as "a full-fledged guarantee," only, however, if they are given the necessary freedom of action and as long as obstacles are not placed in their path and there is no intention of using them to pull the proverbial chestnuts out of the fire on behalf of and for the benefit of others.

Furthermore, it occurs to me that one of the virtues that distinguishes them and that stems partly from their experience in this field is that they would not allow anyone to use them like that and that they would not lend themselves to that kind of maneuver. In light of recent Argentine history, such a maneuver is not merely conjecture, and should the need arise, even the most experienced person can fall victim to it if he does not remain alert or ignores warning voices.

It is still too early, however, for such considerations, and I hope that the time never comes for them.

The Two Major Issues at Present

The economy and foreign policy are, without question, the two major issues at present. They are, in fact, issues that must be dealt with immediately, without delay.

There are, of course, others that should in no way be put aside: the institutional issue, the state of law and the gradual reemergence of normal political life. In addition, there are specific facets of this overall issue that involve the lives and peace of mind of many individuals (the detainees in the custody of the PEN [National Executive Branch], the missing persons and their families) and that should, therefore, be broached as urgently as possible, as no further delays in this regard can be tolerated.

But these are matters that affect small groups and, thus, do not require specially devised plans. The mere establishment of a state of law, which we will have to return to sooner or later any way, would resolve these matters in and of itself.

On the other hand, when we are dealing with the national economy or when the issue is our country's foreign policy vis-a-vis a complex, troubled world and hostile, expansionist neighbors, we need "ad hoc" programs. They do not have to be designed by geniuses, just realistic men with an unswerving devotion to principles, as they apply to the "sui generis" nature of Argentina's situation.

I even feel that in light of our "sui generis" situation, what we need now, both in economic and foreign policy, is a very large dose of adherence to principles, in other words, not the customarily recommended (and supposedly "carefully weighed") combination of "a little pragmatism" and "a little principle." Principles is what we have been lacking for years now, principles, not "praxis," which has brought us to the brink of chaos, of stagnation, or defeatism and of surrender. This has to end now, before it puts an end to the country.

Alemany Opposed to Inflation

Unless Roberto Alemany has undergone a profound change (and it would be absurd to think that), I am convinced that he is opposed at all costs not only to any inflationary policy but also to any policy that while not promoting further inflation, goes easy on the inflation that we already have.

It is therefore to be expected that he will fight inflation with every means at his disposal, and he must surely realize that regardless of all the hair-splitting that certain self-styled economists, of which he is certainly not one, engage in in this connection, a tough anti-inflation policy is not compatible with keeping unproductive government spending high.

The consequences of this will inevitably come to light. We cannot, of course, predict what kind of cutbacks are going to be made, but they will have to be major, sweeping cuts. Of that I am sure; otherwise, inflation will continue, and, therefore, the country's physical and moral health will decline further, leading ultimately to ruin.

Costa Mendez's Western Nationalism

Unlike many of my liberal friends, I am not afraid of the word "nationalism" nor do I become ill-at-ease when I hear it spoken or see it in print. On the contrary, I think that if the liberals had been more nationalistic, the attitude would not have been monopolized, so to speak, by nazis, who naturally do not know what to do with it, or anything else either, because they are psychopaths.

I am not afraid of the word "western" either just because certain supposedly "rightwing" groups in Argentina with well-known totalitarian leanings have made it one of their many battle cries.

No, I believe in the sort of nationalism and Westernism that a man like Nicanor Costa Mendez embodies. I can recall, for example, because I had the opportunity to be a very close observer, how well efforts proceeded in connection with the Falklands Islands issue when he headed up the Argentine Foreign Ministry and how things began getting worse, until they became humiliating and shameful, when the now foreign minister-designate left the post.

I cannot predict what he will do in connection with what I think are some of our major foreign policy issues. I am talking, of course, about the Falkland Islands and the conflict in the south (which, I stress, cannot continue its present course, which is pure defeatism and capitulation), as well as Argentina's place in the world, the unfortunate commitments made by the Peron-Lopez Rega duo to the "nonaligned countries," the debatable ties with Brazil that date from Mr Camilion's time and the indispensable revision of certain aspects of our hydroelectric policy in the Parana basin, which entails the danger of cutting off or isolating part of the province of Misiones. I consider a change of course extremely important in these regards.

In any case, it is not the men themselves but what they do that charts a country's course. But there are individuals who, because they are well-known, make a forecast possible. In the case of the men I have been talking about in this brief commentary, the forecast is positive. Let us hope that future assessments of their performance are too.

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ALEMANN'S ECONOMIC APPROACH DEFINED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 13 Dec 81 p 1 Sec 3

[Text] Dr Roberto Teodoro Alemann, who at age 38 headed up the Economy Ministry in 1961 under President Arturo Frondizi, has been primarily concerned with reducing the role of government in the economy. The former minister is also a staunch advocate of currency stability, as he pointed out when he took office in 1961.

"Monetary stability," Dr Alemann said on that occasion, "is the best way to assert our national sovereignty in financial affairs and the vehicle for reestablishing Argentina's creditworthiness vis-a-vis our own people and foreigners. Defending stability, putting our currency on a sound footing once and for all and bolstering the country's creditworthiness are the primary objectives of economic policy."

On that occasion he also underscored the need to stimulate domestic savings and to put them to use, along with foreign capital, for national development.

With regard to foreign exchange policy, Dr Alemann has lately come out in favor of letting the peso float and decontrolling the foreign exchange futures market. During his term as minister he kept the exchange rate fixed, in accordance with the Bretton Woods agreements that were then in effect.

As far as monetary policy is concerned, Dr Alemann leans towards decontrolled interest rates and a tight rein on budget deficits and the money supply. In other words, he advocates an activist policy in this regard. This is in keeping with the desire to stimulate savings that he voiced when minister. He also favors limited insurance on deposits.

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BIOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NEW CABINET PUBLISHED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Roberto T. Alemann

Dr Roberto Teodoro Alemann was born on 22 December 1922. He did his secondary school studies at the Colegio Nacional de Buenos Aires, from which he graduated in 1941. He later studied law at Buenos Aires University, receiving his law degree in April 1947.

In 1952 he earned the degree of doctor of law and social sciences with a thesis on "Economic Systems" that was recommended for the department's prize and rated as outstanding.

He then took various postgraduate courses in economics. In Bern, Switzerland, he specialized in issues relating to monetary problems.

Dr Alemann was an adjunct professor of economics at Buenos Aires University.

In public life he served as financial adviser at the Argentine Embassy in London and adviser to the government of the Liberating Revolution, helping to draft the Club of Paris agreement.

He was also national director of economic and financial policy in the Economy Ministry (1958) and adviser and undersecretary to the minister of the economy, Emilio Donato del Carril.

He later served as adviser to Dr Eustaquio Mendez Delfino when he held the post of secretary of finances, and after that as economic adviser at the Argentine Embassy in the United States, where he was called upon to help hammer out financial agreements with the countries belonging to the Club of Paris, the IMF, governments, American and European banks and other institutions.

He also took part in the negotiations that culminated in the Montevideo Agreement on the Latin American Free Trade Zone.

In April 1961 Dr Alemann assumed the post of economy minister, which Dr Arturo Frondizi had offered him. He left the job in January the following year

Since then he has held several positions in private business and is currently the president of a laboratory that produces pharmaceuticals, veterinary products and agricultural chemicals.

Journalism has been another facet of the new minister's activities, having been assistant editor of the daily paper ARGENTINISCHES TAGEBLATT.

Nicanor Costa Mendez

Dr Nicanor Costa Mendez, who has been charged with handling our foreign affairs, headed the Foreign Ministry from 1966 to 1969 and served as ambassador to Chile in 1963 and 1964.

He received his law degree from the Law Department of Buenos Aires University in 1943, when he was 21 years of age. He was immediately appointed adviser to the Agriculture Ministry's National Office of Rural Economy, a post that he held until 1944. During these years he also served as state district attorney in the province of San Luis.

He served as deputy chairman of the National Commission for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled and was Argentina's delegate to the International Congress of Rehabilitation that was held in New York in 1960.

In 1961 he was appointed adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship, a post that he held until the following year, when he resigned shortly before the Punta del Este foreign ministers meeting.

In 1962 he served as adviser to the Ministry of the Interior and the Aeronautics Secretariat. He was a member of the Political Parties Statute and Electoral Law Reforms Drafting Commission.

In November of that same year, Dr Jose Maria Guido's government appointed him ambassador to Chile, a position that he served in until April 1964, when he submitted his resignation to then President Arturo Illia. During this time he had to take action in connection with the border incident in the Encuentro River area.

On 5 July 1966 he took the oath of office as foreign relations minister under the government headed by Gen Juan Carlos Onganía. He represented Argentina that year at an OAS meeting in Washington and at the Second Conference of LAFTA Foreign Ministers.

The following year he performed the same functions at the UN General Assembly and the Twelfth OAS Foreign Ministers Consultation Meeting. In 1968, he traveled to Peru, Brazil, Uruguay and the United States to attend the meetings of international organizations there.

In early 1969 he was in Europe on a trip that was thought to have political purposes. He met with Willy Brandt in the FRG, with Charles de Gaulle in Paris, with Nicolai Ceaucescu in Bucharest, with Giuseppe Saragat and Mariano Rumor in Rome, with Pope Paul VI in the Vatican and with Francisco Franco in Madrid.

After he resigned in 1969, Costa Mendez devoted himself to private activity but on several occasions spoke out publicly on Argentine foreign policy.

On one occasion he pointed out, for example, that Argentina ought to pursue a "utilitarian, pragmatic and realistic" foreign policy, and regarded its joining the group of nonaligned nations a mistake "inasmuch as it has no real affinities with most of the nations in it."

With regard to the Beagle problem, he considered the arbitrator's decision "impeccable" as a solution to the dispute and felt that it could have been accepted if Chile had not issued a decree setting "base lines on Picton, Lennox and Nueva islands for establishing the 200-mile marine zone stipulated by the law of the sea."

On another occasion he stressed that we should not renounce the idea that "the Atlantic is Argentina's and the Pacific Chile's" and that the dividing line "is marked by Cape Horn."

Costa Mendez taught at the Superior School of Journalism, at the No 7 National Commerce School and at No 9 Teachers School. He was a professor of law at the Argentine Insurance Institute and a professor of law and politics at the Superior War School.

He also taught at the Advanced Studies Center of the Argentine Army, at the Noncommissioned Officers School and at the Ateneo de la Republica, which he also directed.

Among his published works are "The Crisis of Traditional Law," "Error in Law," "The Immutable and the Variable in Law," "International Maritime Law" and "Critique of Toynbee's Study of History."

Costa Mendez was born in Buenos Aires in 1922, is married to Mercedes Robirosa and has two daughters and one son.

Amadeo Frugoli

Dr Amadeo Frugoli, who served as justice minister under President Roberto Viola, will move over to the Defense Ministry.

A member of the Democratic Party in Mendoza, the province in which he was born, the new defense minister did his primary and secondary school studies at Marist schools and earned his law degree from the Department of Law and Social Sciences of Buenos Aires National University.

He practiced law in the farm sector and held several public posts, such as legal adviser to the governor's office, secretary general and cabinet minister in Mendoza Province, national senator and member of the Board of Directors of the provincial Democratic Party. The progressive faction of the party nominated him as its presidential candidate in 1971, but he declined to run.

That same year he was appointed the nation's social welfare minister and from 1973 to 1976 he represented his party as a national senator.

Dr Frugoli is a member of the Argentine Institute for International Relations.

He was born on 26 February 1930, is married to Gloria Ramirez Font and has four children.

Cayetano Licciardo

The new education minister received his national public accountant's degree from the Department of Economic Sciences at the National University of La Plata, where he pursued his teaching career and ultimately became dean.

He also taught in the departments of economic sciences, law and social sciences at the University of Buenos Aires; in the Economics Sciences Department of La Pampa University; in the Economics Sciences Department of La Plata Catholic University and at the Argentine Business University.

He was a full professor of finance and public accounting in the Department of Social and Economic Sciences at Buenos Aires Catholic University and taught the same subjects in the Law Department. He was also a full professor of professional morals and ethics at the same university.

He held several posts in government, culminating in his appointment as treasury and finance minister, a post that he held from October 1971 to October 1972. He was also director of the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic and headed up several companies.

He has published several works on issues in his field, participated in many congresses and lectured at various institutions. For years he was also a member of Argentine Catholic Action.

In 1979 he was named dean of the Department of Economic Sciences, a position that he has held until now.

Licciardo is married to Delia Cabaleiro, and they have five children. He was born in Ensenada, Buenos Aires on 19 July 1923.

Sergio Martini

The new public works and services minister, Sergio Martini, earned his degree in engineering at schools in the United States.

In our country, after being involved in private business in oil, petrochemicals and the manufacture of mass consumption goods, he sat on the Boards of Directors of the Argentine Petroleum Institute, the Chamber of the Chemical Industry, the Institute for Argentine Business Development (IDEA) and the Latin American Economic Research Foundation (FIEL).

Martini was named president of the State Gas Enterprise in March 1980, in which capacity he has served until the present.

He speaks several languages well, is married and has four children.

Lucas J. Lennon

Dr Lucas Jaime Lennon, who has been named justice minister, received his law degree from the Department of Law and Social Sciences of Buenos Aires University in 1956.

He entered the national justice system in 1949 as a clerk and served thereafter as sentencing court clerk, clerk in the National Criminal and Correctional Court of Appeals, lower criminal court sentencing judge and National Criminal and Correctional Court of Appeals judge in the capital until 1973.

He began teaching in 1957 as an adjunct professor of legislation pertaining to minors in the Department of Education Sciences at the Museo Social Argentino and as an adjunct professor of criminal law II at Argentine Catholic University, a subject that he taught as a full professor from 1976 on.

He was an adjunct professor of juvenile delinquency in the Psychology Division of the Department of Philosophy and Letters of Buenos Aires University and an adjunct professor of criminal law I in the Law Department of the same university from 1967 to November 1973. He rejoined the department in 1976.

He has also been a professor of assistance for minors and the law as it pertains to minors, as well as penology and correctional institution management in the Social Services School of the Department of Law and Social Sciences.

He served as the secretary of the commission that drafted the bill creating the National Council for the Protection of Minors and sat on several committees established to draft and update legislation to protect minors.

He has taken part in national and international congresses on criminal law and the law as it pertains to minors, has lectured and has taken courses on these subjects overseas.



Doctor Roberto T. Alemann
(Economía)



Doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez.
(Relaciones Exteriores)



Doctor Cayetano Licciardo
(Educación)



Ingeniero Sergio Martini
(Obras y Servicios Públicos)



Doctor Amadeo Frúgoli
(Defensa)



Doctor Lucas Jaime Lennon
(Justicia)

He served as dean of the Department of Law and Social Sciences of Buenos Aires University from March 1977 to November 1978, when he was appointed president of the university, a post that he held until last month, completing his 3-year term.

In 1977 he presided over the Prosecution Tribunal for judicial magistrates of the province of Buenos Aires and pursuant to a resolution of the high court served as an associate justice of the Supreme Court for the 1978-79 session.

Dr Lennon was born in Buenos Aires in 1928.

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FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS GALTIERI'S ASSUMPTION

PY232018 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1304 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Dec (TELAM)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry considers Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri's assumption of the Argentine presidency a normal political event, which will not have major repercussions on relations with Brazil.

Itamaraty sources said today that the good and close relations between the two countries are based on mutual interests, and therefore, an internal political change will not modify the essence of good understanding.

These sources continued to point out that General Galtieri is linked to Brazil by close and friendly ties and that he has great friends in Brazil, such as President Joao Figueiredo himself, to whom he paid a visit at the hospital in which he was recovering from a myocardium infarct.

The sources admitted, however, that there are some commercial problems, especially regarding the application of surcharges on Brazilian export products.

The Itamaraty sources pointed out that the new course of the Argentine economic policy will depend on the orientation of its commercial exchange with Brazil, adding that, in any case, possible problems cover a reduced area of Brazilian exports, without affecting seriously the overall context of trade between the two nations.

CSO: 3001/59

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE DEATHS, DAMAGE

Rio de Janeiro Damage

PY041159 Sao Paulo Radio Pandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Summary] Heavy rains have once again caused loss of life and left thousands of people unsheltered in areas of the Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais states.

Landslide and floods have been reported in Rio de Janeiro, while a bridge in Nova Iguacu had to be destroyed to avoid the formation of a huge reservoir which was flooding about 200 houses. The Rio-Petropolis highway was once again closed while rains were reported to have caused several difficulties in other highways.

In Minas Gerais, the civil defense office has reported that "at least 12 people have died and over 2,000 are without shelter."

Floods have been reported to have caused damage to houses in Belo Horizonte, as well as traffic problems on highways.

More heavy rains are expected according to weather reports.

Minas Gerais Damage

PY052013 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1432 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Belo Horizonte, 5 Jan (TELAM)--The coordinating board of this city's civil defense reported today that more than 35 bodies have already been found and that about 5,000 people lost their houses as a result of the heavy rains in the state of Minas Gerais during the last 48 hours.

Sources of the rescue brigades have reported here that floods have covered 93 municipalities of the state and that in some areas of Belo Horizonte special units had to remove more than 30 tons of mud from the streets.

Meanwhile in Rio de Janeiro, according to official sources, the rain that has been falling since last Sunday caused 15 deaths and more than 3,000 homeless in the Baixada Fluminense and Nova Iguazu neighborhoods.

Sources of the Rio de Janeiro civil defense reported today that more than 10,000 people have been left isolated in several neighborhoods and that during the last 24 hours the civil defense had to answer 20 calls for help as a result of mud slides particularly in the areas where houses of poor quality construction are located.

CSO: 3001/59

1981 TRADE FIGURES VIEWED

PY292306 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Dec 81 p 12

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Brazil paid \$8.7 billion in interests abroad in 1981, \$2 billion more than predicted by the Central Bank in its basic outline prepared toward the end of 1980. None of the indicators designed for the balance of payments of 1981 has been confirmed.

There were some positive numbers, however, among the disagreements: the predicted surplus in the trade balance was \$1 billion, and was surpassed by \$200 million; the need to attract foreign resources estimated at \$13 billion, was expanded to \$15.9 billion; and a surplus of \$300 million in the balance of payments, when it was expected to be barely even.

Despite being a positive number, that surplus, which will increase international reserves to approximately \$2.7 billion, will be another element of pressure on the monetary base (issuance of money), which will close the year with an expansion of 70 percent, against the 50 percent predicted at the end of 1980.

The \$26 billion predicted for exports have not been achieved, reaching only \$23.5 billion. Imports did not achieve the expected \$25 billion, reaching only \$22.3 billion. The country spent \$500 million more than expected in the purchase of crude oil, reaching a bill of \$10.3 billion, and other imports amounted to \$12 billion, instead of the \$15.2 billion predicted.

The deficit in current transactions, estimated at \$10 billion, reached \$10.6 billion, and the payment of part of the foreign debt, which reportedly amounts to \$8 billion, dropped to \$7.7 billion. Finally, the gross foreign debt which had been expected to be \$60 billion at the end of 1981 went up to \$61.4 billion.

CSO: 3001/59

MASS OFFERED FOR MISSING POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY281731 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] It has been reported during a service held at the Consolacao Church attended by several human rights organizations that at present there are about 90,000 missing political prisoners in Latin America. Reporter (Milton Flora) talked with a member of the Brazilian Amnesty Committee.

[Begin unidentified person recording] The situation of missing persons in Latin America is quite disturbing and distressing. It is estimated that there are as many as 90,000 missing political prisoners in Latin America. Some Brazilians are included in that large number. We have 124 missing persons here in Brazil who have not been found yet. There are 13 Brazilians who are missing in Argentina and 4 in Chile.

[Question] The Brazilian Amnesty Committee has always tried to find missing persons. Who are the officials you have talked to?

[Answer] We have talked to every official. Requests made by relatives and by the committee of relatives of missing prisoners of the Brazilian Amnesty Committee have already been submitted even to the president himself and to all of the courts. Unfortunately, we were given no answer (despite?) our efforts. The only answers that we were able to obtain--and this makes us even unhappier--were obtained through our own investigations. In Goias for example we located two prisoners who had been murdered and who were buried in [words indistinct] (Mario Augusto Tomas) and (Mario Kebec Marechal). Their names and photos were put on the door of the Consolacao Church [words indistinct] were already found. Unfortunately these comrades were found dead. In addition to their despair, the relatives of missing persons must also suffer the pain of waiting.

This has been another Bandeirantes interview reporting on the mass offered at the Consolacao Church for the missing persons in Latin America. [End recording]

CSO: 3001/59

BRIEFS

AIR MINISTER DISCHARGED FROM U.S. CLINIC--Brasilia, 31 Dec (TELAM)--Official sources reported today that Air Minister Brig Gen [as received] Delio Jardim de Mattos has been discharged from the Cleveland [Ohio] clinic and that today he left for Miami where he will complete his recovery period. According to the U.S. doctors who operated on him, Brig Gen Jardim de Mattos successfully underwent heart surgery and the implantation of a saphenous double bypass 15 days ago. The official reports add that the air minister will return to Brazil in the first few days of January and will resume his duties within 1 month. [Text] [PY010148 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 31 Dec 81]

FRENCH STATE BANK LOANS--With a new loan of nearly \$200 million, the government-owned bank Societe Generale de France will have invested nearly \$1 billion in Brazil both through the Sogeral/Selecta group, in which this bank is a 24.75 percent shareholder, and direct loans to Brazilian companies. [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 81 p 25]

INFLATION DECLINES--The Getulio Vargas Foundation has announced that cumulative inflation rate over the last 12 months has declined to 99.1 percent. It is expected that inflation at year's end will be down to 96 percent. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Dec 81 p 1]

IBRD GRANTS LOAN--The IBRD has granted Brazil three loans for a total of \$320 million. These loans will be applied in construction of a Cuiaba-Porto Belho highway (\$240 million), environment protection project (\$67 million), and yellow fever eradication program in Rondonia (\$13 million). [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 34]

RESOURCES INFLOW--The Central Bank has announced that Brazil has managed to obtain \$15.9 billion in foreign resources over the January-November period to finance this year's balance of payments. This figure surpasses by \$400 million the government estimate of obligations on the balance of payment for 1981. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 34]

FOREIGN DEBT--One of the Bank of Brazil directors has revealed that Brazil's gross foreign debt will reach \$61 billion by the end of 1981. Subtracting \$6.9 billion in foreign reserves, Brazil's liquid foreign debt will stay at \$54.1 billion. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Dec 81 p 19]

DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--Commerce and Industry Minister Camilo Penna has reported that there will be nearly \$1.2 billion in direct foreign investments in Brazil this year, about 30 percent less than last year. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Dec 81 p 19]

MALUF SIGNS CONTRACTS IN JAPAN--Tokyo--Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Maluf reported yesterday that negotiations for contracts totalling \$711 million were carried out in Japan, surpassing by far the best expectations, and creating with it 65,000 new job opportunities in Brazil. This result, which is not yet final, makes evident the preferences of the Japanese in food agribusiness, rations and in forest products. The \$711 million contract also includes negotiations for the sale of instant coffee, vegetable oil, fruit juice, understandings in the metallic structures sector, and compressors for refrigerators; the sale of liquefied frozen eggs, fried soybeans for appetizers, cotton, thread, natural silk, tablecloth and bathing suits, marble, hearts of palm and chestnuts. [Excerpts] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 26]

SWEDISH INVESTMENTS IN CARAJAS--Brasilia--Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna will begin talks today in Stockholm with private Swedish businessmen with the objective of showing them the advantages of making investments in the Carajas project. The minister's contacts are part of an overall government strategy, seeking new partners for Carajas, considering the undecisiveness of Japan regarding this project. In London, the minister will try to convince the British to grant more credits to finance the installation of Acominas [Minas Gerais Steel Company]--the plant already has the financial support of state groups from London, but some budget difficulties have emerged and have delayed the project. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Nov 81 p 15]

RONDONIA GOVERNOR DESIGNATED--President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo today signed a decree designating Col Jorge Teixeira de Oliveira as governor of the newly-created state of Rondonia. [PY301126 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Dec 81]

POLISH CITIZENS SEEK ASYLUM--Nine Polish citizens--5 men, 2 women and 2 children yesterday debarked from the Polish ship Huta Katowice docked at the Tubarao Port, Espirito Santo State, and asked the Brazilian Government for asylum. The ship, which came from Silesia to load iron ore, returned yesterday to Poland with 25 persons on board, the rest of the crew. [Excerpt] [PY242053 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 3001/60

BRIEFS

EXTREMIST KILLED--An extremist killed in San Miguel, Santiago, had illegally returned to the country from Venezuela. He went to Venezuela in 1979 after being tried by the 2d judge advocate of Valparaiso on charges of having violated the state security law. The identification card he was carrying--which identified him as Ivan Quintero Martinez, 31--was found to be genuine. The terrorist was killed in front of a house located at 437 Callejon Ovalle, (Paradero 18), on Santa Rosa Avenue. He was spotted there by personnel of the national intelligence center who were riding in a car. Caught by surprise, the terrorist, who was walking, drew a pistol and was able to shoot three times at the police officers before falling fatally wounded. [Text] [PY180221 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Dec 81]

COMMENTS ON POLAND--President Pinochet today said that the current Polish developments are similar to what would have happened in Chile. The communists gain access to positions, they take over the public administration, they take over the government and then...comes the end of the workers under Marxist tyranny. [Text] [PY180015 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2318 GMT 17 Dec 81]

CSO: 3010/590

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES FORESEE FAIR ELECTIONS

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Faith in an honest election process, in the Supreme Electoral Court, in Colonels Carmona, Sanchez, Gutierrez, Donato, Rojas and the others heading the public authority and that there will be no attitudes seeking to frustrate the elections, in which event they would also be prepared to defend Costa Rican democracy as needed-- these were the views set forth yesterday by the vice-presidents of the republic representing the United People, National Movement, Unity and National Liberation Parties.

For the National Liberation Party (PLN), it is a real pleasure to express once again our absolute support of and confidence in the Supreme Electoral Court and the government authorities, which have been under its jurisdiction for some months, the first vice-presidential candidate of this group, Engineer Alberto Fait stated.

He said that his party has full confidence in the current leadership of the regime. And speaking of the reported changes in the command structure of this organization, he said that "it seems to us that these would not be appropriate with the electoral process so imminent."

The Unity Party expressed full confidence in the members of the Supreme Electoral Court (TSE) and has no doubt about the objectivity of the government leadership, the first vice-presidential candidate of that party, Engineer Luis Manuel Chacon said.

When asked by LA REPUBLICA about these two matters, Engineer Chacon said that the government leaders, like all Costa Rican citizens, are keenly interested in seeing the electoral process, which is the basis of our democracy, carried forward without hindrance.

"I believe that there is no doubt on the part of the Unity coalition as to the impartiality of the government leaders, and we hope that this will be an important factor in maintaining order so as to ensure the normal development of the process," he added.

The leadership of the regime is currently, as the law provides, in the hands of the electoral court. And the Unity Party has full confidence in the members of that court and in the actions they will pursue, he said in conclusion.

Dr Jaime Gutierrez Gongora, the candidate of the National Movement Party for the first vice-presidency of the republic, said that on the day that face in the Supreme Electoral Court is lost, tranquillity in Costa Rica will cease to exist, thus expressing his absolute faith in the electoral mechanism.

Gutierrez said that he has full confidence that this body will carry forward the national elections and that if it comes when that faith is lost, we would return to the causes of the battle in electoral honesty. He also said that he has absolute confidence in the actions of the government leaders in defense of the democratic system which prevails in the country.

He said further that if the constitutional order in the country were to break down, he would join with all the democratic forces in the country in opposing such a phenomenon.

Another candidate for the first vice-presidency of the republic, Joaquin Gutierrez Mangel, dismissed any possibility of a constitutional breakdown in the country, stating that the vast majority in Costa Rica would take a stand against any attempt to bring it about.

In answer to questions from LA REPUBLICA, Gutierrez said that he does not believe a breakdown of this sort could occur, although there are right-wing sectors interested in bringing off a coup in Costa Rica.

He said that these sectors are linked with the vestiges of the Somoza regime and other more sinister reactionary forces, but that the vast majority of Costa Rican citizens oppose them. Gutierrez believes that "they would not dare to attempt such a stupid and criminal action against their fatherland."

The candidate was also asked about his views on the role the Supreme Electoral Court could play should the constitutional system break down. In this connection, he said that he believed in the court only as a body "with relative moral force," which is not ideal for restraining or capable of avoiding a coup d'etat in Costa Rica.

He added that "only the mobilized people can avoid this," and he said that the crafty right-wing enemy knows this. "It would be our own people who would break the thrust of any coup the very moment it began."

5157
CSO: 3010/580

COUNCIL OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORS ABOLISHED

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 8 Nov 81 p 6A

[Article by Sandra Garcia]

[Text] Not one of the 250 advisors who offered their services at the beginning of the current administration is now collaborating with the government. The Council of Presidential Advisors, which coordinated their efforts, no longer exists either.

The second vice president and minister of the economy, Jose Miguel Alfaro; Julio Rodriguez, originally hired as presidential advisor and the contractor Richard Beck, one of the members of the council, all recognized this.

The Economics and Political Committees, created in May 1978, also disappeared, having turned out useless: the chief executive does not accept advice affirmed a civil servant, who asked not to be identified. "one of the characteristics of this government is precisely not having anyone who advises the chief of state. Carazo himself said he needed no advisors from the beginning," affirmed the source.

The History

During the second week of May 1978, it was announced that the president had sworn in the so-called "Group of Six;" this was the Council of Presidential Advisors, made up of Jose Miguel Alfaro, Enrique Odio, Emilio Garnier, Richard Beck, Rodolfo Iglesias and Edmond Woodbridge. Rolando Ramero was named executive secretary of the group and then Jorge Carballo Wedel was named presidential coordinator; later on he was to become housing minister.

Their job, which was unpaid, consisted of coordinating the 250, who also worked without pay and were organized in committees.

The President's Office, furthermore, reported that Julio Rodriguez, Maria Elena Chassoul and Jorge Cespedes had been hired as personal advisors to the president.

Today, only the former continues to work in the President's Office; Chassoul is the ambassador to Nicaragua and Cespedes, after serving as deputy minister of economics, withdrew from the government a few weeks ago.

Even before the Council of Advisors was set up, an Economic Council was established, made up of, among others, the president himself and Guillermo Gonzalez Truque. The Political Council was composed of Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, Ramon Aguilar Facio, Rodolfo Mendez, Julio Rodriguez and Carazo.

To sum up, the Council of Advisors functioned a little over a year; the Economic Council met 5 or 6 times and the Political Council 3 times.

Rejected

While Jose Miguel Alfaro affirmed that the advisors were being incorporated gradually into various government programs, one of them said that the president simply did not listen to advice.

Thus, from the beginning, the three professionals paid by the President's Office were changed into assistants. The difference--commented Julio Rodriguez--between advisors and assistants is great: the former carry out a more intellectual task, advise the leader, while the latter are subject to his will.

At present, reported an employee of the President's Office, there are many people who call themselves advisors, but who are not, in reality. This spokesman added that "many errors would have been avoided during this administration, if experts on various matters had been close to the president and the economy is the greatest example."

Jose Miguel Alfaro, for his part, affirmed that the leader is always fully informed of everything and in contact with groups. Furthermore, he said, there are always people who approach with the intention of collaborating with Carazo.

The Style

Nevertheless, a few of those interviewed disagreed with this statement and stressed that from the beginning of the administration "it was obvious that the president did not listen to anybody's advice. He does not have a personality suited to accepting suggestions."

Juan Francisco Montealegre, former executive president of the JAPDEVA [Port Administration Board for the Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast] and the INVU [National Institute of Housing and City Planning], gave an example of the president's resistance to listening.

He reported that in 1978, at his request, the council of executive presidents of autonomous institutions was formed and Carazo did not like the idea. "The executive presidents," said the president, "are to execute not think."

Even when Carazo "did not pay attention to" this body, the minister of the presidency, Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri, began to attend the sessions. Later, he was replaced by Carballo Wedel and finally the first vice president, Dr Rodrigo Altmann.

After 8 months of being in the government, reported Montealegre, the executive president called a meeting at the INA [National Apprenticeship Institute], to criticize the leader.

While they were telling him that there was a lack of action, coordination, directives, "the same as now," recalled Montealegre, Carazo was breaking a pencil with his hand and finally he got up from the table and left without saying good-bye to anybody.

The next day--he continued--Carazo quoted in the presidential residence the instigators of the previous meeting. "It was to demonstrate to us how well the country was doing and to point out to us our mistakes in analyzing arbitrarily and without knowledge, the national political reality."

On the other hand, the civil servant, who requested not to be identified, gave another example of the style of the public administration. "The government councils, every Thursday, are not sessions of analysis of the country's problems nor to discuss directives. They are simply meetings for notifications of decisions already made," he asserted. The civil servant added, and in this he agreed with Montealegre, the president was not disposed from the beginning to urge any political plan. Consequently, much energy is wasted without concrete objectives, work is done without priorities and to sum up without taking into account at all the government program of the Unity Coalition for 1978-82.

The informant went even further: he affirmed that the president, up to now, has not read the government program through which he achieved power. The proof, he affirmed, is everything which has not been done. "I believe--stated Richard Beck--that of the 206 people who collaborated in the drawing up of the government program, 90 percent are disillusioned with the administration."

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CSO: 3010/380

POLL REVEALS DETERIORATION OF CARAZO'S IMAGE

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Dec 81 p 4A

[Article by Lidiette Brenes de Charpentier]

[Text] A definite deterioration in the image of President Rodrigo Carazo in the minds of Costa Rican citizens was revealed by the latest survey made by the Interdisciplinary Development Consulting Office (CID) between 5 and 12 November.

About 70 percent of the individuals questioned expressed the view that Carazo is performing his duties badly or very badly, while only 5 percent said they think he is doing well or very well.

About 24 percent preferred to say that the work of the president is normal, and 2 percent gave no answer or did not know.

These figures contrast with the results of a survey carried out a year ago by the same body, when 37 percent of those questioned expressed the view that the chief executive was carrying out his duties badly or very badly, and about 20 percent said he was doing well or very well.

At that time, 40 percent expressed the view that his work was normal and 3 percent did not know or did not answer on that occasion.

The sampling used in the survey totaled 1,015 individuals, representing the entire national territory, divided for the purposes of the task among the urban population and the balance of the country.

The study group was made up of high school and university students previously trained under the direction of psychology Dr Abelardo Brenes. The individuals interviewed were Costa Ricans over 18 years of age.

Association

There is a tendency to link President Rodrigo Carazo directly with the problems Costa Rica is currently experiencing, the November 1981 survey showed.

Some 67 percent of those questioned said that things would have been different if Carazo had not been elected president of the republic.

It was the belief of 26 percent that the situation would have been the same with or without Carazo, while 8 percent said they did not know or did not answer.

The survey also covered the question of government corruption, with 69 percent of those interviewed expressing the view that this problem is greater under the current administration than under the previous one.

This figure showed an increase of 6 percent over the July 1981 survey, when 63 percent of those questioned said that there was corruption under the current administration.

In November 1981, the majority of Costa Rican citizens concluded that the executive branch is responsible for the current economic situation of the country, while no emphasis was placed on fuel prices, which other surveys revealed as a closely related issue.

Some 58 percent expressed the view that the executive branch is mainly responsible for the economic problems, while 22 percent blamed fuel prices, 18 percent the legislature and 3 percent the Central Bank.

Employment

The vast majority of those questioned (69 percent) said that the chief executive is handling the workers' problems badly or very badly, as was the case with the other aspects of his administration.

Some 60 percent expressed the view that his performance is normal and only 3 percent said he is managing well.

Concerning unemployment, the majority said that eliminating it should be one of the priority tasks of the next government, while everyone agreed that it has increased in the past year.

To a question as to whether the head of the household might lose his job in the next 6 months, 6 percent said that he was already unemployed and 14 percent believed the loss of a job very probable.

On a question concerning a reduced level of family income, 11 percent said that the head of the household was unemployed, and 17 percent expressed fear that he might lose his job within the next 6 months.

Therefore, according to the survey, it is not surprising that only 2 percent of those interviewed expressed the view that President Carazo has managed the workers' problems well or very well.

The Future

The survey also revealed that although the majority of the responses foresaw a deterioration in the next 2 years, there was somewhat greater optimism than in July of this year.

At that time, 24 percent expressed the view that circumstances would be better or the same in the near future, while last month, 36 percent said that the coming years would be better or the same.

The CID survey also questioned those interviewed about the present legislative assembly.

The majority interviewed (52 percent) said that the work of the first republican branch was bad or very bad, 42 percent said it was normal and 3 percent that it was good. No one responded that it was very good.

The CID estimates the margin of error possible during the computation of the data at 3.5 percent.

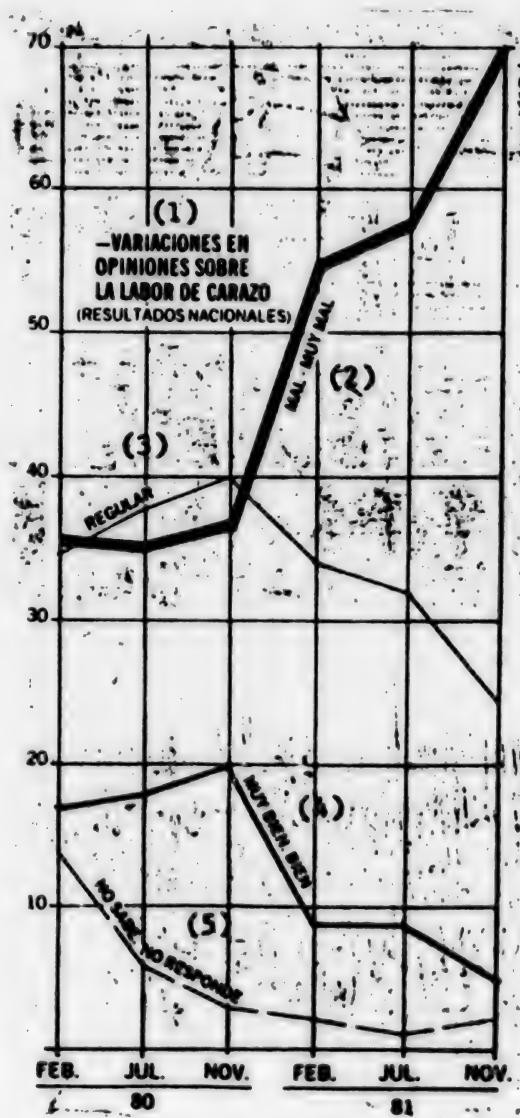
On other occasions, LA NACION has published survey results on political preferences. This time we have chosen not to do so, nor will we as the elections approach.

**Is There Corruption in the Current Government,
and What Is the Relation with the Preceding Government?**

Opinion	July 1981	November 1981
Total	100 %	100 %
No Corruption	5	2
More Corruption	63	69
Equal Corruption	23	22
Less Corruption	3	2
Don't Know	6	5

**What is the Main Reason for the
Present Economic Situation of the Country?**

Opinion	Feb 1981	Jul 1981	Nov 1981
Total	100	100	100
Executive Branch	47	42	58
Fuel Prices	33	37	22
Legislative Branch	8	8	18
Central Bank	2	2	3
Don't Know/No Response	10	11	--



Key:

- 1. Variations in opinions on Carazo's performance (National Results)
- 2. Bad or very bad
- 3. Normal
- 4. Very good, good
- 5. Don't know, no response

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CARAZO CRITICIZES INTERNATIONAL AID ORGANIZATIONS

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 Dec 81 p 4A

[Excerpt] At the inauguration yesterday of the land station for satellite communications built by the Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE) in Tarbaca de Aserri, President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo Odio criticized the attitude of the international bodies placing conditions on aid to the Third World countries.

Participants in the ceremony, in addition to President Carazo, included officials of the ICE, and representatives of the construction enterprise and international organizations. In his address, the government leader stated that "this was one of the programs which they urged us to slow down."

The chief executive was referring to the advice which he said foreign financial bodies had given the underdeveloped countries, indicating that in order to receive aid, they should sacrifice investment and social benefit programs.

He spoke of the recent meeting held in Cancun, and said that the chief executive of a powerful nation stated there that the poor countries "should be taught to fish, but not given fish." According to Carazo, "We in these nations here know how to fish. What we need is the poles with which to do so."

He stressed that the administration will not sacrifice plans which may affect social peace as has been recommended, and in this connection he added further: "I am happy for myself and my country that we did not heed these recommendations at the time."

In connection with the station being commissioned, he said that from now on Costa Rica will have access to international communications via satellite, although "We know now that these latter are the monopoly of the powerful nations." At least, he said, with these facilities, the country will have access to the communications transmitted and thus will join a group of privileged nations in this sector.

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CSO: 3010/580

PUERTO LIMON DOCK TO END AREA'S ISOLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Limon Vilma Aguiluz: "Neglect and Unemployment Prevail in Puerto Limon"]

[Text] Despite the fact that President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo has inaugurated one of our largest infrastructure projects there, the German Dock, the province of Limon continues to be cut off from the rest of the country.

With its main road in bits and pieces and a highway project lagging behind schedule for lack of a decision by the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic, Limon today, apart from its isolation, faces a most discouraging picture.

The provincial government itself revealed yesterday that the unemployment level in the zone ranged between 8 and 14 percent in 1981.

Meanwhile, the completion of the work on the German Dock undertaken by the German-Costa Rican Zublin-Carrez consortium suggests that unemployment will increase, as does the strike launched yesterday at 0500 hours by the Standard workers in the La Estrella region.

Given this picture, President Carazo inaugurated the German Dock at a cost of more than 50 million dollars and signed the order authorizing the free zone proposal which will begin functioning in Limon and is expected to generate about 3,000 jobs within approximately 5 years.

During the ceremony launching the free zones, their general manager, Engineer Jose Manuel Quirce, announced that they will give women priority in hiring, since they have always suffered discrimination. They will be given 60 percent of all of the jobs.

He also said that these free zones (export processing zones) are the first of a series of plans which will be developed, and in addition they represent a challenge which the people of Limon themselves should take up to show the country that this province can and wants to raise its level.

The president of the republic, for his part, announced that the work of installing a similar project in Puntarenas will begin next week. Currently, the possibility of building yet another in the Golfito region is under study.

Carazo said that these projects represent a stimulus to production which will in turn make it possible to increase our exports. This is important because, based on the law, it is still possible to obtain income and process raw materials to supply the world market from the corn-grinding industry.

Earlier, when the chief executive commissioned the German project, he criticized the fact that there have been complaints of excessive public expenditure on the completion of infrastructure projects.

The president said that the economic and monetary chaos are not the result of building a large project but of the low price for coffee and the high price for fuels on the international market.

In stating this, he said that requests to delay a program cannot be expected, and in this connection, no attention will be paid to those who improvise solution, because the solutions must be long-term.

For example, the chief executive defended the building of a dock which along with that recently commissioned in Moin will make Limon one of the most important Caribbean ports.

The Limon or German Dock will make it possible to relieve port crowding and therefore to increase our exports.

Its innovations will include an efficient computer system for maintaining exact and absolute control over the tasks of loading and unloading. The project has two docking zones, a large storage area and facilities for railroad car access, the use of containers, and cargo in general.

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BRIEFS

COTTON PRODUCTION DECREASE--In the 1980/1981 harvest, national cotton production decreased by approximately 52 percent with respect to the previous period, according to a study by the Central Bank. It has been said that this performance can be attributed fundamentally to the fact that the majority of the cotton producers, discouraged by poor conditions in the industry, have opted to withdraw from it. For the previous reason, in the 1980/1981 cycle only 2,200 hectares were cultivated, which means 4,400 hectares fewer than the previous year. The study adds that cotton imports totaled 1.4 million kg for a value of \$1.5 million, figures which are higher than those of the previous cycle by 0.9 million kg, for a value of \$1 million. Furthermore, 1.1 million kg of burled cotton were exported, which means an increase of 636,700 kg in foreign sales and \$1 million in the corresponding value of the transactions. The cotton which was exported came from the 1979/1980 harvest. [Text] [San Jose IA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Nov 81 p 3] 8956

MEXICAN BUS EMBARGO--Government authorities confirmed yesterday the news of the embargo imposed on Costa Rica by the Mexican Government, halting the sale of 200 buses which TRANSMESA planned to acquire to improve the paid transport service in the metropolitan area. According to the report, the government found out the news on Monday of last week through a delegate from the Mexican Government, who was visiting the country and who reported also a blocking of further credits. The problem consists, it was said, of the debt accumulated by Costa Rica in its payment of its oil bill, which was announced recently in a local newspaper. Based on this attitude on the part of the Mexican Government, Costa Rica decided to suspend the contracts for the purchase of the 200 buses, which had already received financing from a Mexican bank. The buses were made by Mercedes-Benz with special body work and they were part of the total of 483 which TRANSMESA was planning on bringing gradually into the country. The director of Automotive Transportation, Alvaro Aguilar, having been consulted on this matter, declared that he has no official information on why this happened, "I simply know that the Mexican supplier, through the Mercedes-Benz distributor in Costa Rica, is late in his delivery and therefore we have sent him a telegram." For his part, the minister of the presidency, Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri, having been questioned on the same subject, denied knowing any details and said rather that it was almost impossible that such an embargo should have taken place. [Text] [San Jose IA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 3] 8956

COFFEE REVENUES DROP--At an average of \$105 per hundredweight, 95 percent of the 1980-81 coffee harvest has already been sold, which means that a total of \$232 million has entered the country. With respect to last year, at the same date, this year

379,000 bags more have been exported but, however, \$33 million less was received than in 1980 due to the price of the bean. In 1980, a total of \$265 million entered the country under the heading of coffee exports. This, said the director of the Coffee Bureau, Mario Fernandez Urpi, is a little discouraging; however, we have managed to compensate in part through volume, this decrease in prices. The 5 percent of the harvest which is still unsold, and which comes to a total of 80,000 bags of 60 kg, will be distributed among countries which are not members of the International Coffee Organization, during the months of November and December, so that in January and February we will be able to make the final payments to the producers, said Fernandez. Furthermore, of the 1981-82 harvest, he indicated that, on 31 October, 348,000 fanegas were reported harvested, while last year at the same date 375,000 fanegas had been reported. This makes a difference of 27,000 fanegas fewer this year. It is hoped that the 1981-82 coffee harvest will reach, 2,445,000 fanegas, of which the quantity reported up to the moment represents 14 percent. [Text] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 4 Nov 81 p 4] 8956

CSO: 3010/380

FIVE YEAR REPORTS ON NEW POLITICAL DIVISIONS

Granma Province

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 30 Oct 81 pp 6-11

/Article by Lino Luben Perez; for previous reports on the new political divisions, see JPRS 79771, 4 January 1982, No 2426 of this series, pp 30-38/

[Text] In spite of its historic importance as the cradle of the Cuban people, Bayamo was behind in social and economic development until 1959.

The present capital of Granma Province was declared a national monument because the national anthem came from there, it was the first city of the armed republic in 1868 and slavery was abolished there that same year.

With the application of the new DPA [Political Administrative Division], Granma became a province with an area of 8,452 square kilometers and a population of almost 736,000 people in 1980 for an average density of 85 people per square kilometer.

About 52 percent of the inhabitants in this second town founded by Diego Velazquez in 1511 are males. A relatively low percentage are of working age, according to 1980 statistics.

Granma was formed by the old regions of Bayamo and Manzanillo. It is bordered on the north by Las Tunas and Holguin, on the east by Holguin, on the south by Santiago de Cuba and the Caribbean Sea and on the west by the Gulf of Guacanayabo.

At that time, 13 municipalities were established in this province which is 26 percent mountains; the rest is plains. It has an agricultural and livestock economic base, especially livestock, coffee, rice and sugar cane.

The Cauto-Guacanayabo plain, one of the largest in the country, and the mountains of the Sierra Maestra in the south are the main geographic characteristics of the province. Its principal rivers are Cauto, Yara, Gua and Limones.

Overall Economy

Gross production increased about 3 percent a year in the 5-year period but the most positive results were in 1980 when it totaled more than 469 million pesos, 97 percent of the plan.

One of the most important economic sectors in Granma is the industrial sector. It had a growth rate of 2.5 percent due to the development of sugar production, the opening of new factories and the expansion of others.

It is followed in order of importance by the agriculture-livestock sector which grew 5.5 percent, the highest rate during this period. Construction increased 4.5 percent through the execution of construction plans in key sectors, especially the industrial, hydraulic and educational sectors.

In economic efficiency, the lowest cost per peso of production was achieved in 1978 --0.99. In the other years of the period, it was higher than planned.

The ratio between average wage and work productivity was positive since the latter increased 2.3 percent compared to wages.

There was also improvement in work organization and wages, particularly beginning in 1980, leading to better use of the workday and increased productivity.

In 1976, there were only about 41,000 people under the payment system based on norms but the revision and updating of thousands of norms and the introduction of new organizational plans established the bases for a considerable increase.

In 1980, there were more than 69,000 people under this system and almost 23,000 were collecting bonuses. In agriculture, a better system of payment for finished field was put into practice which also meant increased income.

In only a few months, the General Wage Reform benefited about 112,000 workers in 123 enterprises, 33 establishments and many budgeted units.

In spite of advances in the implementation of the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System], it is still necessary to improve the enterprises' use of the information generated.

The main objective is improved management and greater participation of the labor movement in control and mastery of economic activities in order to detect problems and unexploited productive reserves.

The municipal and provincial committees of the SDPE work toward that through efficiency meetings and periodic reviews.

Annual investments rose during the 5-year period. In 1977, more than 108 million pesos were invested; at the end of 1980, investments totaled more than 122 million, a 12.7-percent increase.

Almost 80 percent of the investments went to the production sector, especially agriculture, the sugar industry and construction with 45 percent, 23 percent and 14 percent respectively.

The main economic and social objectives in the 5-year period included the XX Aniversario del Triunfo de la Revolucion battery factory, the Jose Luis Tasende sprinkler irrigation system and pipe plant, the Celia Sanchez surgical hospital clinic and Hotel Guacanayabo.

The standard of living of the people increased since their income--wages, social security, welfare, payments to the peasant sector, etc.--increased about 3.8 percent.

The annual per-capita income rose to 479 pesos in 1980, a 15-percent increase. Expenses also increased to 486 pesos per person by the end of the 5-year period.

The revolutionary principle that there must not be a single neglected citizen was demonstrated again through the 20-percent increase in pensions. In 1980, the social security budget totaled 2.8 million pesos which was unprecedented in Granma.

The people also received extra social services with 374 placements, especially in old folks homes and through scholarships.

Agricultural-Livestock Activity

The 10 sugar mills in the province processed the largest quantity of cane ever except in 1980 when grinding fell below the plan in three units.

The sharp drop in yield per caballeria due to inadequate cultivation and rust led to incompletion of the production plan that year. During the 5-year period, more than 76,500 metric tons were left unprocessed.

Nevertheless, the results in agroindustrial efficiency were satisfactory in the 1980-81 harvest. There were high and stable grinding levels and a record was set in the most important sector of the national economy.

The same occurred in cane agriculture since more than 2,500 caballerias were planted and herbicide was applied on more than 11,800 caballerias, the most in recent years.

One of Granma's most important products--rice--is grown in the municipalities of Rio Cauto, Yara and Manzanillo. The average annual production increased at a rate of 6 percent.

Meanwhile, food production was unstable in the first years of the 5-year period. However, by the end, it rose to more than 1 million quintals.

There were slight annual increases in produce which reached more than 569,000 quintals. Although the average increase in fruit was about 15 percent, diseases limited the results.

The recovery policy for coffee which is concentrated in mountainous areas led to increased sowing per year. It went up to 81.1 caballerias. This helped the accelerated transformation of traditional fields.

Nevertheless, there was unstable production and effects from adverse climate conditions and inadequate cultivation. Average production was more than 65,000 quintals.

The Provincial Committee for Conservation of Flora and Fauna worked on a program for the integral development of the Sierra Maestra. Measures were adopted to increase forestry replanting in the mountainous areas.

At the same time, it spoke out against water pollution in the sea and rivers from waste discharge. It was also opposed to the indiscriminate hunting of animals and for the preservation of natural resources, particularly through protected areas.

One success that notably affected cattle feeding occurred in 1980 when 378,000 metric tons of ensilage were processed. This allowed the province to be first nationally in the emulation sponsored by that union.

It also made it possible to distribute 1.2 million metric tons of preserved feed during the dry period from November to May 1981.

The construction of nine plants to produce urea-bagasse syrup in nine sugar mills was completed. Beginning with the 1981-82 harvest, there will be some 25,000 metric tons of that product.

Livestock totaled about 300,000 head in 1980; there were decreases during the 5-year period. There were also decreases in the swine herd due to the fever epidemic that affected the eastern provinces.

During that same period, milk production totaled about 60 million liters or 1 percent more than in 1979. The yield per cow was about 5.2 liters, an increase of about 4 percent.

At the end of the period, poultry farming reported an increase of 2 percent. Egg production increased considerably until reaching more than 131 million eggs in 1980, 47 percent more than in 1977.

The programs of the Veterinary Medicine Institute were aimed at disease control. More than 80 percent of the animals were under supervision but the work lacked the indispensable technical requirements.

There was progress in the antiparasite fight in spite of problems in the application of medications. In most of the enterprises, the bath plan was fulfilled.

Voluntary collectivization of land and means, a vital element for achieving higher agricultural yields, led to a total of 65 CPA [Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives] by the beginning of 1980, mostly located in mountainous areas.

Each one had an average of 9.4 caballerias and 19 members, both below the national average. About 34 percent of them grow coffee which is the peasants' response to the coffee recovery policy.

In Granma, the mountains have always been the traditional place for planting coffee. Now forestry repopulation is also encouraged in order to prevent land erosion.

After the coffee cooperatives come those with multiple crops (14) and cane (13), 21 percent and 20 percent respectively. The remaining cooperatives were for tobacco, livestock and rice.

Basic Industries

Electric power is one of the key activities in the province in this sector. The workers overfulfilled their 5-year plan by about 32 percent by laying 923 kilometers of lines of 33 kilovolts and less.

They supplied electric power to 474 economic projects, 122 social projects, 91 urban and rural districts and some 6,000 multifamily buildings.

The elimination of illegal connections became a mass movement. Some 20,400 were eliminated in coordination with the people's government.

Construction

The technical-economic plans of the MICONs [Ministry of Construction] Delegation went up and down. In 1980, for the first time in the last 5 years, the plans were surpassed by 2 percent. The average increase was 4.5 percent.

A total of 20 industrial projects were completed during that period including the Manzanillo battery factory, the sprinkler irrigation system and pipe factory and the bulk sugar terminal in Ceiba Hueca.

Other important projects were the Juan Manuel Marquez torula yeast factory, the El Cacao stone crushing plant in Jiguani, the clay pipe and ice cream factories in Bayamo and the ice and soft drink factories in Manzanillo.

In education, 84 installations opened with capacity for about 45,000 students in primary, intermediate, advanced and specialized education.

There were 54 agricultural-livestock projects, 48 for cattle, 3 for swine and 3 for poultry. There were also 3,268 housing units constructed.

In the public health sector, the construction workers finished the Manzanillo surgical hospital clinic, polyclinics in Manzanillo, Bayamo, Jiguani and Yara, an old folks home, health polytechnical schools and a dental clinic in the provincial capital.

Hydraulic projects increased noticeably but did not meet the plan. Expansion of the Paso Malo Dam and construction of the Bueycito Dam were completed, adding 257 million cubic meters.

The two dams are tied to irrigation systems in Granma for rice, vegetables and sugar cane. The electric pumping station in Cauto el Paso is the largest in the country and is capable of pumping 20 cubic meters per second to a mainly agricultural area.

The Batalla de Guisa Dam is in its final construction phase. Its 66 million cubic meters will help increase the water volume in the province. Three others are planned for the 1981-85 5-year period.

To encourage recreation, Hotel Guacanayabo and Granma Park opened, two stadiums were expanded as were two airports in Manzanillo and in Bayamo and the bus terminals. Also the trade and public eating networks were modernized.

The opening of a highway through remote areas of the Sierra Maestra for mainly tourist purposes was one of the main objectives of the highway development program. It also included the Miradero-La Sal, Guisa-Victorino, Bayamo-Montero and Las Mercedes-San Lorenzo segments.

The new mountain road between Bartolome Maso, Providencia, Santo Domingo and Alto del Naranjo--the last 500 meters above sea level and near the General Command of the Rebel Army--reaches the historic valley of Santo Domingo.

There are some 25 kilometers, most of them paved, from that point, the scene of important battles fought by Jose Marti Column One under Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, to Bartolome Maso.

One brigade of Engineering Projects Construction Enterprise No. 18 is working on another part of the road using the reverse penetration system; the rest is still dirt.

Another program for the development of the urban infrastructure--aqueducts and sewerage--had some 3 million pesos invested in construction or repair.

Studies on these projects and plans for the 1981-85 5-year period are being made by the Hydroeconomy Enterprise and the Enterprise for Applied Research in Holguin. The former covers hydraulic plans for the eastern region.

Specialists at the enterprise carry out directed research to establish the size of the aquifer. It is estimated that it has great water resources so there are plans to increase its exploitation.

In spite of the praiseworthy construction work, the finishing quality was not good and there were delays in completion.

In general, the problem was influenced by factors ranging from lack of administrative demand to inadequate training of the work force.

Nevertheless, measures were adopted in each case to eliminate the old problems in the sector, not only the controversial quality of the installations but also the quality of prefabricated parts.

Transportation and Communications

The number of vehicles as well as the number of passengers transported increased considerably during this period. The exploitation level was higher than planned.

In provincial and school transportation alone, at the end of 1980 there were almost 600 buses and 950 automobiles which helped transport more than 180 million people along existing routes and 59 completely new routes.

In the railroad sector, 188 out of 218 kilometers were totally or partially renovated and 53 culverts and 16 concrete bridges were constructed. This permitted the use of heavy locomotives.

Trucks transported some 282,000 metric tons of merchandise in 1976. By 1980, the figure had increased about 63 percent which increased the efficiency level of deliveries to reception centers.

The Agricultural Aviation Detachment serves the eastern provinces. In the year of the Second Party Congress, it treated 200,000 hectares more than in 1976 which helps achieve better harvests.

Granma has the port of Manzanillo, the smaller ports of Niquero and Pilon and the bulk sugar terminal in Ceiba Hueca, Campechuela municipality. More than 143,000 metric tons were moved by the end of the 5-year period.

At the beginning of that period, there were some 2,700 telephones. This increased gradually with the installation of new automatic centrals in the municipalities of Pilon, Media Luna, Campechuela, Yara, Bartolome Maso, Buey Arriba and Bayamo.

Communications service covers the entire province in spite of its mountainous characteristics. Long-distance traffic changed substantially with the introduction of teleselection with Santiago de Cuba and Havana City.

Television signals reached new places through the installation of a tower in Bartolome Maso and another in Manzanillo. The provincial radio network increased its power by 10 times.

At the beginning, there were 85 telegraph lines but this doubled in the 5-year period. A total of 279 air lines were reconstructed, mostly with concrete posts and metal crosspieces.

Packages, letters, money orders, telegrams and certified mail increased by more than 800,000 units. However, the quality of service still does not respond to demand, especially because of lack of suitable sites and lack of resources.

There was one newspaper for every 21 inhabitants. By 1980, this reached one for every 13.9 people which meant a greater flow of information to the people. They also acquired 82 different weeklies and national and foreign magazines.

Public Health

The infant mortality rate decreased from 28.0 for every 1,000 babies born alive to 22.2.

The number of general medical consultations increased from some 431,000 to more than 500,000 in a province where the plan was completely fulfilled with the completion of seven projects: a hospital, four polyclinics, an old folks home and a dental clinic.

Although Granma had a low rate of doctors, dentists, nurses and intermediate health technicians per inhabitant, the situation improved in recent years.

One eloquent example is that there were some 250 doctors in 1977 but the number increased slowly until the fifth year under the DPA when there was 1 doctor for every 1,859 people.

All dental specialties were covered and personnel increased. The number of nurses also increased to more than 1,100 which included aides with post-basic courses.

When the old province of Oriente was changed, there were barely 700 intermediate technicians. Later there were almost 1,000 trained in the schools at Bayamo and Manzanillo where nurses, dental assistants and clinical laboratory technicians were also trained.

When the Celia Sanchez Manduley surgical hospital clinic opened, the number of beds increased considerably to more than 2,500.

With the opening of a modern health polytechnical institute with capacity for about 800 students, the development of medical education acquired unprecedented impetus. Details were also finalized for beginning residencies in various specializations.

Science, Culture and Educational Centers

There were more than 250,000 students in all levels and types of education in the 1980-81 school year. This was 34 percent of the population of Granma so one out of every three people is a student.

Efficiency in the educational process has gone up and down. Enrollment showed a slight decrease compared to the previous year and an increase compared to the 1977-78 school year.

From then until the end of the 5-year period, the promotion rate decreased in primary, secondary, preuniversity, professional, technical, special and youth movement education.

However, the urban preuniversity institutes and the pedagogical school increased their promotion rates to 89.63 percent and 98.92 percent respectively.

In spite of the measures adopted, school retention remained low, particularly in specialized education. This situation was generally due to organizational, leadership and technical factors.

The School to the Country plan had greater participation of students and teachers who increased its productivity and number of gardens. The majority of the schools had fixed work areas which is very important for this educational-production activity.

The education workers improved their skill through the study of methodologies, special courses and control of their activities, in some cases outside school hours.

The demand for increased capacity in intermediate education, either boarding or nonboarding, led to intensified construction of this type; 57 of the 84 educational projects built were for this level.

Primary installations increased to 8 and daycare centers to 13. There were six other installations. Some 36 million pesos worth of work was done, surpassed only by industrial and hydraulic projects.

The educational system improved with better pedagogic methods and procedures and the technical and cultural advancement of teachers and their leaders who received advice and periodic evaluations.

Positive work was started at the experimental stations and the Jorge Dimitrov Agricultural-Livestock Research Institute where the eastern provinces have specific studies on that complex sector.

There has been a noticeable increase in cultural installations since the DPA. There was not a single house of culture before and already the inhabitants of Granma have nine as well as seven more theaters than before.

They also enjoy indispensable services now through 14 libraries, 18 bookstores, 4 historical museums and 1 circus to delight the people of Granma.

There is one art school in the province where more than 200 youths from the eastern provinces study different cultural arts: music, dance, etc.

With about 29,000 members, the amateurs movement supplies diversified artistic performances through its 1,400 music groups, 431 theater groups, 235 dance groups and 320 art groups.

During the 5-year period, Granma was limited in sports installations but the completion of an EPEF [Elementary Physical Education School] augurs promising prospects. Four swimming pools 50 by 25 meters and two boxing gymnasiums are planned.

The expansion and modernization of baseball stadiums contributed not only to the recreation of the people but also to the objective of creating the conditions in order to develop the national sport.

One cultural event in the province is the "Summer in the Street" program which is like the popular program "Dance." Hundreds of youths dance in an area of Bayamo.

Granma Park has a restaurant, rodeo facilities, yachting, an Olympic swimming pool, a circus, exhibit areas, coffee shops and snack bars.

Consumption and Services

Granma--especially its capital, Bayamo--is a transit point between the western and eastern part of the island for national and international tourists. Its natural and historic resources give it unlimited prospects for tourist development.

Its first prominent hotel is the Guacanayabo which opened in 1979 with 112 rooms. It has the most varied attractions for any local or foreign visitor.

In only a few months, the province will expand its capacity with two new units.

They are a 220-room hotel under construction in Ciudad Monumento Nacional and a hotel in Marea del Portillo, Pilon municipality, in the Sierra Maestra. It is famous for having been the first trench of the Rebel Army.

The environmental conditions of the main hotels and nightclubs in the province--in Bayamo, Manzanillo and Jiguani--improved.

The aesthetics of the units were not neglected since 195 installations were built or remodeled, mostly in the retail network. Services to the people like the repair of stoves, washers, clocks, refrigerators, televisions, radios, sewing machines and shoes increased.

In order to expand and diversify popular consumption, the food industry received a strong dose of investments which permitted the completion of a soft drink and ice factory, a bakery and an ice cream and cheese factory.

The construction workers are also working on building a caramel plant, another bakery in Bayamo and a poultry slaughterhouse and modernizing the Yara candy factory and the meat complex.

The renowned fishing industry in Granma is based at the Andres Lujan Fishing Complex which has a shipyard and a shrimp and lobster processing plant that produce exports.

There was a respectable increase in fish, crustaceans, turtles and small fry caught between 1977 and 1980. The last increased 186 percent.

The construction of ferrocement ships at Andres Lujan shipyard, the largest with that technology in the eastern region, has not been paralyzed during remodeling to increase its production, part of which is sold to Mexico, Nicaragua and Grenada.

Investments rose to more than 3 million pesos to build a new outfitting shop, central warehouse, reservoir and water tank, office, green areas and an equipping pier with a seawall. By the end of the 5-year period, production had increased about 107 percent.

This was the socioeconomic development of Granma Province which fights enthusiastically to be the site for the next anniversary of the heroic attack on Moncada barracks on 26 July 1982.

Isle of Youth

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 13 Nov 81 pp 6-11

[Article by Julio Fumero and Alberto Salazar]

[Text] From the time of its discovery until the triumph of the revolution, the Isle of Youth--until recently called the Isle of Pines and earlier Parrot Isle or Treasure Isle--was an abandoned territory used for exile or prison.

National Hero Jose Marti was confined there on the El Abra estate by Spanish authorities because of his first revolutionary activities. Fidel and his comrades were

imprisoned in the poorly named Model Penitentiary after the attack on Moncada barracks.

Today the isle which is south of Havana Province separated by the Gulf of Batabano is a special municipality under the central government. It is the site of an accelerated development process, especially in the agricultural-livestock sector of citrus.

Its 2,200 square kilometers are divided into two well-defined geographic areas: the modest elevations of the north where almost all the population lives and the southern plains covered mostly by forests.

It has more than 55,000 inhabitants and has the lowest population density in the country, about 22 people per square kilometer.

The agreement of the National People's Government Assembly on 28 June 1978 to name the territory Isle of Youth is very symbolic. That name responds to the work done by the youths who, beginning with the call made in 1966 concerning the damage caused by Hurricane Alma, went to the isle to do all kinds of work. They quickly developed its agricultural-livestock and construction plans among others. They have greatly changed the living conditions and even the geography of the region.

Citrus is its main economic sector. There is also appreciable development in livestock as well as other agricultural sectors and even some modern industries. There has also been notable progress in fishing.

The natural resources of the island include large reserves of kaolin and marble.

The immense citrus fields are basically cared for by students of Schools in the Country and benefit from many hydraulic works including microdam systems.

One of the branches that had the largest and fastest growth and modernization is transportation, especially civil aviation and the ships that connect the isle to the port of Batabano.

The future development of the area is oriented toward the growth of the agricultural-livestock economy, especially citrus, and industrialization including increased electric power facilities.

Overall Economy

Gross production grew about 61.7 percent from 1975--last year before the application of the DPA--to 1980 which meant an average annual increase of 10.1 percent.

The most significant growth occurred in the agricultural-livestock sector, particularly citrus production, transportation and industries. The first practically tripled from 8.1 million pesos to 23.1 million pesos. The second sector more than doubled and the third sector behaved similarly.

Work productivity increased from 4,679 pesos per worker in 1976 to 5,502 pesos in 1980. It grew more than average wages which established a positive ratio between these important indicators.

As a result of the implementation of the SDPE, there are 35 enterprises on the isle, 15 under local government and the others under the national government. Of these enterprises, 33 operate under the economic calculation system. The others have not yet put it into practice since they are new.

Agricultural-Livestock Activity

The economy of the isle is based on agricultural-livestock development. Citrus production is the most important and then livestock. The meat, milk and egg production is sufficient for the growing population since there were sizable increases in the last 5 years.

The 1980 grapefruit harvest reached 1,182,800 quintals, 815,000 more than harvested in 1975. More than 745,000 quintals were exported which made that the main export sector.

The main agricultural-livestock products showed substantial growth from 1975 to 1980. In 1980, there were production records in eggs--more than 16.5 million--and in poultry meat, 1,610 tons. Beef increased from 2,076 tons to 3,071 and pork went from 1,210 tons to 1,555.

Milk production was 6.2 million liters in 1975 but totaled more than 8.9 million in 1980. The genetic improvement of cattle greatly influenced this.

A praiseworthy objective of the workers in this sector is to satisfy the demand for agricultural products. In 1980, they practically doubled the production of the previous year, achieving basic food self-sufficiency in the municipality. Also yucca, sweet potato and malanga are now on the open market.

Industrial Development

During this period, 10 diesel units for electric power generation were assembled and the installed capacity increased by 32 kilowatts. This made it possible to generate four times more electric power than at the beginning of the 5-year period and fully satisfies demand.

The fishing industry made notable progress due to the sustained growth of its main products, especially lobster. The total catch of more than 1,600 tons per year meant an average annual increase of 4.6 percent. Industrial production increased 7.8 percent.

The food industry had increases in all products, especially in canned meat which was close to 1,000 tons per year, pasteurized milk, canned grapefruit juice, bread and others.

The ceramics industry must be singled out. The isle must be a mainstay in this since it has large reserves of kaolin, clay and sand, the basic components for products of this type.

Keeping in mind that this must be the second largest economic sector in the municipality, important steps were taken for the gradual and sustained increase of production.

In 1980, a fine china factory built in collaboration with the GDR and 10 shops devoted to production of different articles opened. It became an important source of employment on the isle, especially for women, and established the bases to supply the entire country in the near future and even allocate a good portion to exports.

Construction Work

Investments since the application of the DPA totaled 146 million pesos, 47 percent of which went to the productive sphere and 53 percent to the nonproductive sphere. Education received the largest percentage of construction.

The main projects completed during this period included some 2,800 housing units, more than 30 ESBEC [Basic Secondary Farm School] and IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institute], 2 semiboarding primary schools, other nontypical school construction, 3 daycare centers, 1 polyclinic, 1 supermarket, 1 hospital and 1 Olympic swimming pool.

Other construction included a citrus complex with a fresh fruit export packaging plant, a juice plant and a packaging plant, a bakery, the expansion of a kaolin plant and the assembly of a calcium carbonate plant.

Also a fine china factory, 10 ceramic shops, a tomato processing plant, a fuel base, a warehouse complex for CEATM [State Committee for Technical and Material Supply], 2 irrigation pumping stations, a bull farm, 19 poultry houses and 129 kilometers of highways and roads were completed.

In addition, projects such as playgrounds, coffee shops, public eating places, businesses and other social projects were built.

In the materials industry, there was a 26-percent increase in kaolin, 54 percent in block marble, 45 percent in crushed stone, 102 percent in blocks and 87 percent in bricks compared to the last two 5-year periods.

Transportation and Communications

Transportation had large increases reflected in a 92-percent increase in gross production compared to the previous 5-year period, the movement of about 8 percent more passengers, transportation of about 28 percent more freight and an increase in maritime freight capacity from 923 tons to 1,923 tons.

There were 101 buses in 1976; now the municipality has 348. Although the increase in school buses strongly affects that figure, there was also a perceptible increase in buses for the public.

The communications branch accounted for 3 percent of the gross production for the 5-year period and increased 77 percent compared to the previous period. This meant a substantial quantitative increase as well as an increase in the quality of services.

Public Health

During the last 5 years, public health received preferential attention. The hospital in Nueva Gerona underwent a major remodeling to the extent that the expansion is known to the people as the "new hospital." This allowed for more professional personnel, more varied specialties and modern equipment that guarantees quality service.

The number of beds increased from 216 in 1975 to 310 in 1980. The number of doctors increased from 36 to 90 and the number of dentists from 10 to 24. Medical consultations rose from 292,000 in 1975 to 379,000 in 1980.

Another important achievement in this field was the decrease in the infant mortality rate from 21.9 for every 1,000 babies born alive to 18.

The opening of a polyclinic which can serve 30,000 people was also important.

Education, Culture and Sports

On the Isle of Youth, educational activity is proportionally greater than in any other part of the country. Almost 7 of every 10 pesos in the municipal budget are allocated to different educational objectives.

During this period and as a consequence of the increased citrus production, the number of Schools in the Country increased to about 60 and there are more than 35,000 students.

In addition to the development of secondary and preuniversity education in the new type of schools, capacity for university studies was created and the capacity for primary, labor-peasant education, etc., increased.

In addition to the youths coming from other provinces--mainly the eastern provinces and Havana City--the isle has the privilege of welcoming students from Nicaragua and a dozen African countries in its schools. This gives its educational work an internationalist stamp.

During the first school years of this past 5-year period, the educational results on the isle were not as good as expected so measures were adopted to improve the organization of the educational process. Already in the 1980-81 school year, the effects could be seen. The improvement of the main indicators that measure the efficiency of the system could be predicted.

The number of cultural installations remained stable during this period but there was greater attendance by the public to the activities and superior quality in the activities by professionals as well as by amateurs.

The municipality now has five theaters, three houses of culture, two auditoriums and one library.

The growth of sports areas was similar to the increase in schools. There were about 300 in 1975 and more than 530 in 1980.

The application of the DPA in 1976 converted Guantanamo into a territory with good agricultural-livestock potential, the basic sector of its economy.

The province is in 11th place nationally in area with more than 6,300 square kilometers. Its population in 1980 was almost 466,000 inhabitants which makes it 10th.

The active labor force in which women play an important part was more than 46 percent of the total population in the 5-year period 1976-80 with an annual average of 95,000 people employed in permanent jobs.

The rough terrain of the province is divided into four natural zones: Sagua-Baracoa, Guantanamo basin, Sierra Maestra and the central valley.

The basic crops of this territory are sugar cane around the capital city and coffee, cacao, coconut and forests in the mountains.

Overall Economy

Gross industrial production reached a rate of growth of 6 million pesos per year due to the opening of a considerable number of industries.

The value of agricultural-livestock production increased at the rate of 5 million pesos per year while the rate of increase in construction was 4 percent.

In the indicators that measure economic efficiency, work productivity increased 50 percent more than the average wage, especially in the industrial, construction, agricultural-livestock, transportation and communications sectors.

Work organization and wages experienced substantial advances with the gradual introduction of measures aimed at achieving better results in productivity and production.

The 5-year period ended with more than 96,000 standardized jobs. The General Wage Reform benefited more than 72,000 workers in a single year.

The SDPE progressed well as demonstrated by the fact that the degree of implementation was about 87 percent in November 1980 compared to 56 percent in November 1978.

The provincial economic management school graduated 452 administrative, union and party cadres during this period. They acquired the necessary knowledge for the application of the new mechanisms.

Along with the training and retraining of specialists, there was work on the economic education of the workers, improvement of the business structures and increased levels of demand.

Concerning the use of modern technology, three calculation centers under the State Committee for Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and National Institute of Automatic and Technical Computation Systems opened in 1979.

More than 241 million pesos were invested, mainly in the sphere that produces material goods for the people. The most important projects completed during this

This factor, along with the campaign for greater participation, meant that participation in school sports went from 29,000 to 91,000 students. Participation in social sports grew from 9,000 to 15,000 people.

Improved Standard of Living

In addition to the advances in medical care, services and recreation, other social phenomena occurred on the isle that reflect the improved standard of living of the people.

The number of housing units completed during this period totaled almost 3,000 which improved housing conditions. Average monthly wages rose from 128 pesos to 137 pesos and income and expenditures increased 17.9 percent and 19.9 percent respectively. This means greater purchasing power and a greater purchasing potential from the commercial and service networks.

For example, there was a considerable increase in the possession of domestic appliances. There were 5,000 televisions in 1976 and now there are more than 8,300; radios increased from 8,000 to more than 13,000 and the number of refrigerators went from 2,300 to more than 6,500.

Prospects

The heart of economic and social development on the isle will continue to be citrus production in the coming years. The supreme efforts of the people will be directed toward that in order to produce 3.5 million quintals in 1985.

The ceramics industry will have considerable importance with the incorporation of two new fine china factories in the 1981-85 5-year period. It should supply the country with those articles and export some so it will become the second largest economic sector in the municipality.

Other industrial projects planned for this period are expansion of the citrus and meat complexes as well as the canning and kaolin factories.

Agricultural-livestock projects include dairies and other installations for cattle, swine and poultry which will affect growth in sectors like vegetables, milk, eggs, beef, pork and poultry in order to achieve self-sufficiency.

The social projects to be constructed during the 5-year period include an appreciable number of housing units, several ESBEC, a hygiene and epidemiological center, a mother-infant center, an old folks home, a maternity home, a semiboarding primary school and a daycare center.

Guantanamo Province

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 27 Nov 81 pp 8-13

[Article by Lino L. Perez]

[Text] In spite of the aggressive presence of the U.S. naval base against the Cuban will, the easternmost province of the country is the scene of state efforts for socioeconomic transformation.

period included the bulk sugar terminal in Boqueron, the Juan Marinello printing plant and the food complex.

Also 20 urban and rural basic secondary schools, 10 daycare centers, 5 polyclinics, a 120-room hotel and more than 1,300 housing units were completed in the last 4 years, without counting those built by the people themselves.

Although the annual per-capita income increased about 21 percent to 457 pesos and expenditures rose to 386 pesos, they do not come close to the national average.

With respect to social security, the state invested more than 91 million pesos in Guantanamo for retirement, pensions and subsidies at the rate of more than 18 million per year.

Agricultural-Livestock Activity

The sugar production plan for the 5-year period was surpassed by about 4 percent. However, the yield was low and it was necessary to grind more cane than planned.

Nevertheless, recovery or industrial efficiency behaved virtually according to plan for the 5-year period. Cane cultivation led to increased yields.

The production plan for the 1980-81 sugar harvest was surpassed by about 2 percent. Also the recovery program was fulfilled, industrial efficiency improved and oil consumption decreased. Grinding potential reached 88 percent, the highest achieved in the revolutionary period.

Sown areas increased through the introduction of new varieties and technology. Therefore, food storage and distribution to the people increased about 48 percent. This meant some 600,000 more quintals than in 1976.

The area harvested in the last 3 years of the 5-year period reached almost 1,000 hectares to produce some 18,000 tons.

Guantanamo is the second largest coffee producer in the country. It averaged some 2.5 million cans per year in the 5-year period. The largest harvest was 3.155 million in 1979.

It is also the largest producer of cacao and its derivatives with more than 133,000 quintals during this period. The highest figure for the period was 24,000 in 1980.

All the sectors of noncane agriculture increased production, especially tubers and roots, fruit and produce.

Meanwhile, the Provincial Committee for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna began its work in 1980 to preserve mountainous zones, coasts, rivers, animals and plants in danger of extinction by man himself.

Its first studies were devoted to rehabilitation of the Guantanamo-Maisi coastal zone. Measures were also adopted to eliminate river pollution, especially in the Guaso, and stop the extraction of sand from the beaches.

Specialists achieved positive results in research on the reproduction of the water malanga in La Yaya Dam and protection of the Polimytha snail and the fossil animal par excellence in Cuba, the alamiqui.

In the livestock branch, the number of cattle increased during this period, particularly in 1980, through the application of technology and genetic improvement even though those aspects have just been incorporated in the province.

The number of swine decreased because of the outbreak of African swine fever at the beginning of 1980. The introduction of new breeds began in the middle of 1981.

Milk production experienced a sustained growth of 24.4 percent or some 10.5 million liters due to increased yield per cow.

The slaughter of beef increased since 1976 while egg production totaled more than 263 million, almost a 6-percent increase.

Although there were increases, the prevention plans of the Veterinary Medicine Institute were below estimates except in the eradication of African swine fever.

The process of voluntary unification of land and means sponsored by ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] for internal growth in area and members caused a reduction in the number of CPA's as of April 1981.

The 88 CPA's consolidated into 65 in order to introduce science and technology on a larger scale with subsequent improvement of the standard of living of the peasants. One example is the revolutionary project in Valle de Caujeri where the construction of three towns or communities of 100 housing units each is progressing. They are already being inhabited.

Those groups have about 900 caballerias and more than 1,600 members. There have been considerable increases in coffee and cacao production alone.

Basic Industries

With the technical advice of the Soviet Union, a geological relief map was made of 2,100 square kilometers to try to detect mineral deposits and study rock placement.

It covered from San Antonio del Sur to Maisi in the south and from Bernardo to Baracoa in the north including the remote area in Duaba and around Toa River, a region with good geographic characteristics which is surrounded by land and sea that are the object of research by several countries.

The electric power industry had positive results from its decision to expand consumption networks through the installation of lines and elimination of illegal connections.

In the first years of the 5-year period, more than 304 kilometers of lines of 33 kilovolt and less were laid while 200 economic objectives received electricity.

Also the 110-kilovolt substation was completed to increase capacity by doubling the installed power in 1977. There were also new generation units in Baracoa and Imias with an additional power of more than 1,000 kilowatts.

Construction Work

Although there was an increase in value constructed and construction complexity during the 5-year period, the plans of the MICONs Delegation went up and down. In the first 2 years, they were surpassed but they were not reached in the remaining years.

However, the construction brigades completed more than 100 projects of every type. In the industrial sector alone, there were the bulk sugar terminal in Boqueron, the Juan Marinello printing plant and the food complex.

Educational installations increased to 46 so that their classrooms can accommodate some 10,000 students minimum. Agricultural-livestock projects totaled 16 with 9 for cattle, 5 for swine and the remaining ones for poultry.

Five new health projects were completed. They were two polyclinics, one dental clinic, one old folks home and one home for the physically handicapped.

The modern surgical hospital clinic opened recently with 630 beds. This meant a rate of 4.1 beds for every 1,000 inhabitants.

In the hydraulic sector, most of the work went to opening capacity in the Jaibo Dam with 120 million cubic meters and another 14 million in the Pozo Azul in Valle de Caujeri. The El Corojo microdam with 800,000 cubic meters was also completed there. There was work on the La Yaya Dam with 161 million cubic meters capacity which began operating this year.

For social enjoyment, 23 major projects opened including hotels, movie theaters and sports installations.

A total of 89 kilometers of roads were graded and 134 kilometers were paved. The main accesses did not meet required conditions due to lack of asphalt which also affected maintenance.

In hydrologic projects, 14 new aqueducts were built, doubling the number before the application of the DPA when the network was barely adequate.

The existing 13 aqueducts in the 10 Guantanamo municipalities were repaired, equipment in poor condition was replaced, installations were expanded and a re-pumping system to guarantee water to new industries and educational and social centers went into operation.

Although some buildings show improvement from greater technical control and administrative awareness in construction materials and prefabricated parts, there are still problems.

Transportation and Communications

Although there was generally an increase in equipment, trips and passengers, the number of passengers did not keep pace with the number of vehicles due to a low exploitation coefficient.

However, efficiency improved in bus transportation. Its technical-economic plan was surpassed by about 6 percent by the end of the 5-year period.

A process of specialized service began, especially in fulfillment of schedules. This was 60 percent in 1977 and reached 72 percent by the middle of 1980.

The number of passengers transported by railroad increased about 9 percent compared to 1977 and freight transportation increased about 88 percent. During the first years of the 5-year period, however, barely half the planned departures left on time and less than half arrived on time.

The volume of freight transported by truck decreased at the beginning of the period although the production plan for value was surpassed.

Civil aviation achieved similar results in 1979 in spite of the fact that the Guantánamo airport was closed for remodeling. That made it necessary to operate through Santiago de Cuba until the middle of 1980.

In communications, there was a significant increase in the number of telephone calls due to the installation of modern plants that aided teleselection with Havana City, Santiago de Cuba, Baracoa, San Antonio del Sur and El Salvador.

The mail, telegraph and press distribution branch increased. Letter and telegram service improved in spite of problems with transportation, the need to establish new postal zones and the need for a building for the main post office.

In order to distribute the press as evenly as possible, 20 newsstands opened to sell newspapers and magazines.

Public Health

The program to reduce the infant mortality rate received high priority and reflected the concern for children. It went down to 23.7 for every 1,000 babies born alive, a decrease of 5.8 compared to the previous 5-year period.

The opening of 12 new installations for this sector during this period contributed to the preservation of health.

The number of doctors also increased to 1 for every 1,520 inhabitants. Specialists represent more than 33 percent of the medical personnel in the province, a great increase over 1976.

Specialties that were unknown in the province like laboratory technician, pharmacy, etc., were taught at a new health polytechnical school.

During the 5-year period, 747 students graduated including 278 nurses, 22 aides and 18 with post-basic educational and administrative training. In 1979, advanced medical education began in the province.

In hygiene, sanitation and epidemiology, contagious diseases and those preventable by vaccination decreased. At the same time, there was better control of leprosy, tuberculosis and other diseases that were a scourge to the people in the past.

There were 400,000 more consultations in 1980 than in 1976 with 6.5 million in the entire 5-year period. Dental visits totaled more than 1.4 million, a 55-percent increase.

The Provincial Center for Medical Information opened in 1980 as did the Provincial Council for Scientific Associations whose objective is the development of research in the health field.

Education, Scientific Activity, Culture and Sports

The last school year of the period ended with more than 174,500 students enrolled. Compared to the first year, there were increases in basic secondary, preuniversity and technical and professional education.

In a province where more than one out of every three inhabitants studies, school retention averaged more than 91 percent and reached 98 percent in primary education.

With some 34,000 per year, promotion increased compared to the 1975-76 school year, especially in intermediate and adult education.

Another major task was for primary teachers to obtain their certification in 1980. In the present 5-year period, there is a similar objective for teachers of intermediate and advanced intermediate education.

Improvement of the educational system included better cooperation with the political and mass organizations as well as methodological cooperation at all municipal levels in order to reinforce their technical knowledge.

The idea that science and technology under socialism function for popular benefit made it possible for the delegation of the Academy of Sciences to undertake several research topics.

One was a formal study on the salinity of Guantanamo valley with promising results for application in agriculture. The experimental station for sugar cane began its first studies.

The formation of the multisectorial center for scientific and technical information increased the possibilities of learning about progress in complex disciplines nationally and internationally, especially in the socialist community.

The association of innovators and efficiency experts had some 116 committees with more than 1,100 members. Their economic contribution totaled more than 1.2 million pesos.

The youth technical brigades have 213 organisms and some 4,600 members. Their inventiveness permitted the national economy to save almost 50,000 pesos during this period.

The cultural movement expanded with the opening of new installations like libraries, bookstores, record shops, stores for cultural products, an art gallery, 3 movie theaters and 12 houses of culture.

There was mass participation in the amateur artist movement. They held provincial festivals for the pioneers, the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], FEEM [Federation of Middle School Students], ANAP and Summer 80 and also organized a culture week in the 10 municipalities.

The people of Guantanamo were delighted that the Jaguey dance group of the advanced pedagogic institute won the gold medal at the international festival in Burgas, Bulgaria.

During the 5-year period, the city of Baracoa, Realengo 18, Duaba, Playitas de Ca-jobabo, Alto de Palmarito and Vinculo were declared national monuments.

The Cabildo and Infantil Guinol theater groups, the provincial artists enterprise and the popular culture councils also began during this period. Construction of an art vocational school for 600 students started.

In sports, several installations opened during this period including boxing and weight lifting gyms and an Olympic swimming pool. Two sports areas were modernized.

As to high-yield sports, athletes from the province won two bronze medals and two gold medals at the Moscow Olympics. Javelin thrower Maria Caridad Colon and boxer Angel Herrera won the gold medals.

More than 35 athletes were on national teams and 32 in the ESPA [Advanced School of Athletic Improvement].

In recreation, there was about a 3-percent increase in participation, particularly in camping and hiking. There were more gymnastics competitions for women and floor exercise competitions.

Consumption and Services

The number of tourist hotels and motels increased. There were 10 units in 1980 with 446 rooms, most with air conditioning.

The public eating network still does not meet the need but did progress economically and organizationally. The service network also expanded.

Revenue increased about 28 percent due to a policy aimed at giving sales incentives. There were initiatives like expanding the hours of several units and opening camping facilities in the municipalities.

There were 24 new units in the commercial network which helped vary products and improve quality through personnel training.

In the retail network, sales increased 21 percent through control of supply and marketing plans in each sector as well as flexibility in a great number of products and variations in prices or discounts in some sectors.

The food industry was completely changed by the opening of a modern complex on the southern outskirts of the city of Guantanamo. It has soft drink, cone and cracker factories, an ice cream warehouse and an ice plant. There will be a pasteurizing plant in the future.

The branch surpassed its programs by 1 percent and had a 3.9-percent increase in products in spite of limited raw materials.

There was an obvious increase in local products by branches under the people's government which increased the flow of articles to the people.

Prospects for the 1981-85 5-Year Period

The prospects for economic development in the province focus on increased technology and expansion of cane areas.

By the end of the 5-year period, there will be 2,275 caballerias with 47.1 percent benefited by irrigation systems. The plan to continue the construction of dams, microdams and other projects to aid maximum exploitation of hydraulic resources in the territory will be a major influence.

Other plans for the agricultural sector are citrus development covering some 360 caballerias, increased cacao and coconut fields--mainly in Baracoa--and expanded production of produce, vegetables, grains and fruits.

In the livestock branch, there are plans for increased technology in cattle raising, improving pasture and the racial composition of the herd, as well as development of swine and poultry production.

The program for the 5-year period includes increased planting of lumber trees in mountainous zones and on land that is not suitable for other crops since Guantanamo has the largest forestry reserve in the country.

In the industrial sector, work will focus on completing and opening new plants and using the capacity of existing ones to the maximum.

Other plans for this stage are to expedite studies on mineral deposits and begin exploitation of these, expand the electric power system to every corner of the province and develop the road and telephone networks in all the municipalities.

Cienfuegos Province

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 4 Dec 81 pp 8-13

[Article by Alberto Salazar and Julio Fumero]

[Text] During the revolutionary uprising against the cruel dictatorship, the events of 5 September 1957 entered the city of Cienfuegos in the heroic history of the country forever.

The justly named "Pearl of the South" is the capital of Cienfuegos Province in the central part of the southern coast of the island.

It is second last in area, 4,150 square kilometers, and in population, almost 326,000 inhabitants.

Its land is basically flat although one area is very different from the rest, the Sierra del Escambray. It has fertile land, beautiful landscapes and vast natural resources.

Its main economic sector is sugar but some large industrial projects--the first nuclear powerplant, the largest oil refinery, etc.--are being constructed. The province now has the largest industrial increase.

The livestock sector includes modern dairies, genetic farms and artificial insemination centers. Its main development lies in the Escambray area where there are livestock installations like El Tablon.

Important industries like the nitrogenated fertilizer plant, the thermoelectric powerplant and the cement factory are connected to the port of Cienfuegos.

Other projects in the province are the bulk sugar terminal, the food complex, the fishing port and the sprinkler irrigation equipment factory.

The future development of the province is oriented toward progress in all the economic sectors with emphasis on the industrial sector, especially cement, fertilizer, petroleum derivatives and generation of electric power.

Overall Economy

Gross production of the economic sectors in Cienfuegos had sustained increases since 1977 with an average annual rate of 8.3 percent. Trade increased 7.8 percent a year.

In economic efficiency indicators, work productivity stood out with an annual increase of 4.4 percent.

Nevertheless, the cost of production has increased since 1977 in gross production as well as trade. That increase at the provincial level was mainly in the construction and agricultural-livestock sectors.

The objective cause that had the greatest effect on that result was lack of control of material resources. Subjectively, there was lack of hierarchy in the administrative offices of the enterprises to control costs and progressively reduce them. There was also low exploitation of human resources.

As to the implementation of the SDPE, 13 enterprises began to work under the principles of economic calculation in 1978.

In the following year, more than 60 percent of the provincial entities began to work under those principles. There was massive incorporation by 1980.

Quantitatively, all the mechanisms in the system had a high percentage of implementation with good results in planning, finances, statistics, work organization, banking and training of cadres among others.

The latest mechanisms of the SDPE incorporated were the arbitration organs, standardization, metrology and quality control as well as the National Institute of Automatic and Technical Computation Systems. Its work began to develop well by the end of 1980.

With respect to the principle of socialist distribution based on work, the province had more than 39,800 workers with wages tied to yield by the end of the 5-year period. This represented 60 percent of the labor force.

Agricultural-Livestock Activity

Sugar production, the most important sector in this province, maintained sustained progress both in volume and in efficiency during this period.

That increase did not occur in the 1979-80 harvest when the plan was not fulfilled due to the low quantity and quality of cane. This was attributable to several objective factors including the effect of rust on the main cane variety in the territory as well as low industrial yield.

However, efforts in industry and in agriculture prevented greater problems, with acceptable fulfillment of some indicators and even progress in others.

The supply of cane to the industry gradually increased during these years, reaching its highest point in the previously cited harvest when the mills processed 379.3 million arrobas.

Unquestionably, the degree of mechanization achieved in cutting played an important role since it went up from 17 percent in 1976 to 47 percent in 1980.

In the livestock branch, specifically cattle, there was important progress throughout the 5 years in milk production and yield per animal.

At the beginning of the 5-year period, the province produced 24,633,000 liters of milk. Production reached more than 34,234,000 liters in the last year of the period. This was basically due to increased yield from 4 liters per cow to 6.

There was a reduction in the cattle herd during this period caused by the development of our primary industry. There is now work to develop new areas for cattle to make future increases possible.

The effort made to guarantee adequate feed for cattle was laudable since there was 5.37 tons per cow in 1980 compared to 2.62 tons in 1976.

The only concrete increase in swine in the 5-year period was an increase in the number which went from 18,145 head to 24,013. Meat production and average weight per animal decreased.

The poultry branch showed favorable results in the 5-year period. The average number increased from 217,800 to 236,500 during that period while eggs went from 53,454,200 to 60,358,600. Meat production increased from 1,653 tons to 3,870.

In agricultural production, the province harvested 2,707,500 quintals during this period with the highest percent in bananas, the main crop. Yields went up and down without reaching the established potential of each branch.

In the last years of the 5-year period, the production of produce had a sustained increase with a total of 1,564,500 quintals. More than one-third of this was tomatoes.

The amount of citrus harvested went up to 359,900 quintals. During this period, 378.6 caballerias devoted to that crop were being developed. Production should surpass 1 million quintals in the period 1981-85.

The most significant factor in coffee production in the province was increased yield which went from 42 quintals per caballeria in 1976 to 82 in 1980. The total harvest for the period reached 67,700 quintals.

The movement toward superior forms of agricultural-livestock production among private farmers also yielded dividends in Cienfuegos.

At the end of the 5-year period, there were 32 CPA's with an area of 502.91 caballerias. This meant 10 percent of the land in the hands of the peasants. There were 16 CPA's devoted to sugar cane, the main sector.

Agricultural yields of the CPA's in cane, coffee and produce increased because of the introduction of more advanced technology for those crops.

Basic Industries

It can be stated that there were good results in this sector in 1979 and 1980. There was better use of installed capacity, advances in economic efficiency and fulfillment of the main guidelines of the First Party Congress in the investment program as well as in adaptation and operation of several industries.

The nitrogenated fertilizer enterprise underwent remodeling in 1978. This was completed well ahead of schedule due to the effort of workers, technicians, leadership organizations and Soviet specialists.

During this period, the electric power enterprise had favorable results since it fulfilled its main parameters.

For example, gross generation increased during this 5-year period to 5,944,335 megawatts. The specific consumption of oil went down to 258 grams per kilowatt-hour produced which meant a savings of 25,651 tons of fuel.

The enterprise for transmission and distribution of electric power played an important role. To cite only one of its activities, 389 kilometers of lines of different voltages were laid to provide new service to economic and social projects. There was also work to eliminate illegal connections.

During this period, the construction and assembly of the sprinkler irrigation equipment plant were completed. It began production in 1980, producing the first parts for citrus and pasture and forage irrigation. There was also research--which continues--to expand to other crops.

The hydraulic parts enterprise produced 8,777,594 pesos in value during this period which included spare parts for reapers, cane combines, etc.

In mining and geology, the basic work was directed toward studying the geological relief map of Escambray and doing research to respond to the material needs of construction.

The province was studied geologically and radiometrically. Work to verify unusual deposits of rare minerals continues.

At the beginning of 1976, there were reserves--unresearched estimates--of construction materials. As a result of the research done in the 5-year period, these were located and quantified.

There was also work to find copper and polymetallic ores. The geological research ended with preliminary results that showed prospective areas.

Construction Work

Investment in construction in the province during the 5-year period rose to 654.6 million pesos with the greatest amount invested in 1977, 173.9 million pesos.

Industrial projects received the largest portion, 44.8 percent, followed by roads and educational projects which received more than 10 percent each.

Industrial installations constructed included two energy blocks for the thermo-electric powerplant, a cereal complex and cement, sprinkler irrigation system, torula yeast, floor tile and starch and glucose factories.

The fishing complex, a prefabricated housing plant, a stone mill, a diesel locomotive shop, two sand plants, a poultry slaughterhouse and an ice cream warehouse were also completed.

In the agricultural-livestock sector, the Cienfuegos construction workers finished 18 projects, 15 of them for cattle.

For purely social benefits, the modern Pasacaballos Hotel, a new baseball stadium, the provincial pioneer camp, an Olympic swimming pool, 2,089 housing units, 7 businesses, a laundry and a pizzeria were completed during this period.

Transportation and Communications

The number of mass transportation buses increased almost 192 percent during the period; this included urban, rural and intermunicipal services.

Naturally, this led to a substantial increase in the number of passengers transported. It went from more than 35,140,000 in 1976 to more than 50,049,000, a 142-percent increase.

There were results for only 3 years in railroad freight since the governing organisms in the province for that activity were established in 1978. In that short period, it increased 175,975 tons.

The truck base in the province added 47 trucks during the period which increased the amount of freight. It was 343,500 tons higher in 1980 than in 1976.

In communications, it was significant that the number of automatic telephone centrals doubled. At the end of the period, there were 10 in operation.

There were outstanding increases in telephone stations and lines installed, long-distance calls and distribution of the press and mail.

Public Health

An obvious sign of the progress achieved in the public health sector in the province during the 5-year period is the increase in doctors and dentists per 1,000 inhabitants which rose 20 percent and 50 percent respectively. In 1980, there was 1 doctor and 0.3 dentists for every 1,000 people.

There were significant increases in medical and dental consultations, 44.7 percent, and rural medical posts, 58 percent. At the end of the period, there were 0.7 beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

From 1976 until now, many health projects were completed like the Dr Gustavo Alde-reguia provincial surgical hospital clinic, a dental clinic and five polyclinics. The maternity hospital in Cienfuegos was remodeled.

There were also outstanding increases in personnel in this branch. There was a 180-percent increase in nurses and 196 percent in technicians.

As a result of the increased hospital capacity and improved quality of service and equipment, the province had an infant mortality rate of 18.2 for every 1,000 babies born alive in 1980.

During the 5-year period, there were new specializations including allergy, endocrinology, cardiology, neurology, nephrology, maxillofacial surgery and orthodontics.

There were nursing and intermediate technician schools and the health polytechnical school opened in 1979. This meant a considerable increase in training skilled personnel. Also conditions were created so that a medical science school will open during this period.

Education, Culture and Sports

To respond to the demand of the educational system, 4 primary schools, 16 for secondary education (including 8 ESPEC and 5 IPUEC), 5 technical and professional schools and 2 special education schools opened in the province since 1977. (In addition, classrooms were adapted for special education in all the municipalities.) Capacity for 700 students at the advanced technical institute in Cienfuegos was completed.

There were significant increases in enrollment in almost all types of education in the 1980-81 school year compared to 1976-77.

Enrollment increased 35 percent in secondary education, 317 percent in preuniversity education, 20 percent in technical and professional education, 282 percent in special education, 7 percent in the youth movement, 17 percent in SOC [Workers and Peasants Secondary School], 40 percent in FOC [Workers and Peasants Faculty] and 300 percent in advanced education.

There was a decrease in primary education, basically due to the lower birth rate in recent years and reduction of school backwardness. The indicators that measure educational efficiency increased considerably.

Enrollment in teacher training programs also declined since as the technical level and training of workers increased, the number of teachers without proper training decreased and the number of graduates increased.

Cultural installations increased considerably in the province during the 5-year period. In 1980, there were 17 libraries (4 of them in sugar mills and 2 in communities), 14 bookstores, 26 35-millimeter movie theaters (7 in mills), 3 houses of culture and a naval history museum, the only one in the country.

At the same time, there were buildings to be adapted as a house of culture and municipal historic museums. There are plans to complete the 10 basic cultural installations in each municipality.

In sports, there were increases in trainers and installations during the period. The latter include the 5 de Septiembre baseball stadium with capacity for 30,000 spectators.

The province has 91 special sports areas where 29 of the 30 disciplines under INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] are practiced.

Cienfuegos' contribution to the Olympics was six athletes in 1976 while the figure rose to nine for the Moscow Olympics in 1980.

Improved Standard of Living

Beginning with the application of the DPA, there was a notable improvement in the standard of living of the Cienfuegos people.

Per-capita income increased almost 20 percent which means that each inhabitant received 119.2 pesos more in 1980 than in 1976. Average wages increased 2.3 percent and 11,864 new jobs were created.

Retail per-capita trade increased 15.6 percent, food consumption increased 63 percent and clothing and shoes increased 5.5 percent.

The consumption of durable goods rose in recent years. In 1980, 223 televisions, 321 radios and 59 refrigerators were sold for every 10,000 inhabitants.

Prospects for the 1981-85 5-Year Period

In the coming years, there are plans to work on multiple economic projects as well as on the social infrastructure of the province.

Projects in the industrial sector include the beginning of work on the first nuclear powerplant in the country and the largest oil refinery as well as a furfural plant.

Also five sugar mills will be expanded and one new one will be completed.

Port development will receive special attention as will construction of highways and roads for agricultural-livestock development.

Several projects that will directly affect social services will be carried out in the coming years. These include a pasteurizing plant, a bakery, eight educational installations, four polyclinics, one old folks home and one home for the physically handicapped.

In the agricultural-livestock sector, growth basically in the agricultural development of cane and citrus is planned and the main irrigation canal will be completed. At the same time, there will be 119 projects for cattle, 1 for swine and 1 for poultry.

There are also plans for the construction of important hydraulic works including the Damuji and Hanabana II dams as well as completion of the Paso Bonito-Orcues irrigation system which will benefit 1,700 caballerias of cane, 252 of pasture and 88 of citrus.

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CSO: 3010/563, 564

MOBILIZED RESERVISTS TELL OF THEIR EXPERIENCES

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 29 Oct 81 pp 32-37

[Article by Lesmes La Rosa: "Statements in the Field"]

[Text] A broad section of this Havana countryside is on maneuvers. In it many reservists from a Western Army motorized infantry unit are performing the activities of a new military study period. Fighting spirit increases every minute. The sound of infantry weapons reverberates. Machine-guns rattle. Accurate shots and volleys strike the targets. Communicators endeavor to learn all the secrets of their equipment. In each exercise the engineers devote all their interest because they are responsible for making possible enemy actions difficult.

In each class taught, artillerymen show the spirit of their predecessors of Giron...An aware discipline is a constant in this camp, which rises majestically with a notable improvement in living conditions. Political and party work is felt in all tasks and missions. They are performed completely with a high political and ideological content.

Efforts are concentrated in attaining an optimum military training of reserve personnel, as is instructed by the important guideline issued by the Second Party Congress. It is also a fighting tribute to the 25th Anniversary of the Granma Landing and the Day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR].

And in the field itself, the reservists make their statements...

"Our armed forces have been a great school for aware, responsible and disciplined cadres for the Revolution."¹

Pablo

"Everything began the other day when I came home. A comrade of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] told me: "Pablo, here is a telegram they just left for you." I thought it was some message about the family. I took the paper and read that it was addressed to Reserve Warrant Officer Pablo Antonio Fernandez Martinez. Without continuing to read I knew what it was about. I walked a few blocks until I arrived at the Military Committee and they explained the mission. I said: "Good, there is no problem, I go wherever you send me. To go to a military study maneuver is to return to my own thing."

"The scheduled date I took some underwear and other personal things and put them in a bag. I kissed my wife and the children; I told the children to behave and study every day. I said 'so-long' to my Madruga and here I am."

[Question] What did you mean to say when, referring to this new military training phase, you said that you were returning to your own thing?

[Answer] Ah, it is because I am from the FAR. I was part of the first call-up of Compulsory Military Service [SMO]. For me it will always be necessary to say and reiterate that the FAR are a great school. I was on active duty for five and one-half years. The army strengthened my character, it accustomed me to organization, discipline and strictness. These qualities served me in subsequent activities, as they do in the present. I am personnel chief of a breeding enterprise. This subject is long, very long; it never ends for me. I shall always conclude by saying that I owe a great deal to the FAR.

[Question] During these days the children must miss you a great deal...

[Answer] No, do not think that. The fact that they mobilized me has no reper-cussion in my house. My family is accustomed to that. I do not miss any military study maneuvers. My son is 6-years-of-age and when I was leaving he said: "Daddy I am going with you." I smiled I kissed him again and said: "Wait a little while, it will be your turn soon."

[Question] As far as the unit is concerned, do you see a great difference between one study call-up and another?

[Answer] It goes at the same rate the FAR does. Living conditions improve, demands increase, weapons are increasingly modern and complex. In each mobilization of this type I update my knowledge on my specialty, which is anti-aircraft artillery. It is a vital weapon in contemporary war. The enemy always uses aircraft in his aggressions. We cannot allow a single aircraft to violate our airspace. That is why we must acquire the most we can from the classes taught us. Enthusiasm is not enough, one must really be trained.

"The party is paying, and will continue to pay, particular attention to strengthening the defensive capability of the country and the maintenance of mobilization and fighting readiness of the Revolutionary Armed Forces."²

Norberto

Maj Norberto Martinez Martin has spent two decades with antiaircraft weapons. A good part of his life has been devoted to that specialty. Ask him how many rounds he has fired in those 20 years and he will not reply. Obviously such a question can only be asked as a joke, which is not so funny before the thrust of this statement.

"Just as I cannot tell you about the number of rounds fired, I cannot tell you how many hours I have devoted to the instruction of reservists. Everytime that I see them on maneuvers I am reminded of my days as a militiaman. To work with them is easy. They are mature, politicized and very enthusiastic personnel. It is very helpful that a large percentage of those comrades have been in the FAR.

"Something happened the first day which moved us. When I was explaining a subject, a reservist kept looking at me. At the first break, as if drawn by the strength of a spring we recognized each other. He was Jose R. Allegue, a comrade of mine in the militia and in the FAR. We were founders of antiaircraft artillery. Under the shade of a tree we began to talk. In a few minutes we dusted off old memories. Other comrades told similar stories about those days of the decade of the 60's. The younger reservists listened with attention and in those 10 minutes a lesson in fighting morale was taught.

[Question] I have the impression that this firing range is a permanent...

[Answer] It seems that way but it is not. All installations are portable, made with local resources. In part this has been done due to the general experiences with respect to rationalization. The components of the firing range can be disassembled, they are field units.

[Question] Now that you say "field" units, how are the reservists assimilating their training since it is being accomplished under these conditions?

[Answer] I can say with satisfaction that it is being done well. Training in the field is a higher form of instruction, it is educational...

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because classes and exercises are held in the field and they are held in such a way that they take place under conditions similar to real combat. The personnel develop correct habits and skills, they learn weapons and equipment better; small units become closer knit and, in short, we have a greater combat readiness and training as a result.

[Question] What has impressed you about this military instruction mobilization?

[Answer] The high military training level the reserve units are attaining. As we know, they, together with the regular troops and the Territorial Troop Militias, will form the great popular army of our Revolution. Therefore, those advances encourage us...

"Firepower is the principal means for the annihilation and neutralization of the enemy. The means employed in contemporary combat are of great power, long range and great maneuverability.³

Jose

The barrel of the RPK of the reservist is still smoking. The machinegun has just finished singing a new song on the firing range. The man knows the secrets of the weapon. He comes happy and smiling. He loosens the chinstrap of his helmet and says: "I think I made the top score!"

[Question] What makes you say that? You do not know the score yet. You probably just made "Good."

[Answer] But my pledge was to be outstanding. I say that just as I would say that my name is Jose Sanchez Hernandez. I cannot go back to my job with a lower classification.

[Question] Explain that to me.

[Answer] I am a builder, a mason B. Over there in Jaruco, where I live, I am working on a building. When I received the call from the Military Committee, as a farewell gesture I showed it to my comrades in the brigade. They were busy giving the final touches to an apartment. Then comrades Luis Pozo and Rafael Biol spoke up. I do not remember which of them spoke, saying to me: "Look, we are going to be doing your work here, but in the mobilization you have to do good work, there can be no shortcoming..." Right there I made my pledge at work...

[Question] You feel sure you are going to make that classification?

[Answer] Yes. I have some experience with my machinegun. I was in military service. I performed an internationalist mission. However, my greatest help now is the help my comrades can give me. We act here as a single man. I knew some of them in the unit.

[Question] I notice you speak very lovingly of the RPK.

[Answer] She is my companion. I know her well. It is a powerful weapon. It has a very good rate of fire. I know her well. In a little while, this afternoon, I am going to shoot. Stay awhile and you will hear her sing...

"It is necessary to continue to give priority during the next 5-year period to the training of the reserves by means of a plan which will maintain a stable number of reservists to be trained, will be aimed at the improvement of the qualitative aspect, concentrating efforts on the individual training of officers, sergeants, soldiers, lower-grade specialists and those specialists in short supply."⁴

The Chief

"If the primary thing is to refer to the objective of this military study exercise, we can say that one of the principal agreements of the First and Second Party Congresses on the multilateral training of our reserves is fulfilled by it.

[Question] Is there something worthwhile emphasizing?

[Answer] The material base use for study. It has been constructed with materials which have been discarded and recovered. It insures compliance with the scheduled instruction program. We have received a valuable support from the People's Government in this locality. In short, defense is the task of everyone. Living conditions in the field have been improved substantially...

[Question] What is the main lesson?

[Answer] That every day our reservists are better trained for combat and victory.

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CSO: 3010/552

ENVOY TO FRANCE DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S., FRANCE, VALLADARES

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Dec 81 p 11

[Interview with Gregorio Ortega, Cuban ambassador to France: "Threats to Cuba and Nicaragua are Increasing"; interviewer, date and place of interview not given]

[Text] "Recent declarations by American officials confirm the threats made against my country and Nicaragua," said Gregorio Ortega, Cuban ambassador to Paris. In an interview, the Cuban diplomat suggested that France and Cuba can work "together" to help solve important problems facing the world.

[Question] According to reports published mainly in France, the "mobilization" in your country is no longer as large as it had been in recent weeks. Are the threats that Mr Reagan's administration has made against Cuba still current? Your government has made much of this danger; has it subsided?

[Answer] The United States is carrying on a violent campaign against my country. Mr Haig's latest statements and press releases are evidence of this; he says the American government recently sent to 80 of its embassies a long document on so-called Cuban "operations" that is to be transmitted to the various governments.

Initially, Washington said Cuba was sending troops to Nicaragua. My country challenged the United States to prove it. We have received no response. The secretary of state, Mr Haig, no longer speaks of a few hundred Cuban soldiers in Nicaragua but of 3,000. This campaign is absurd.

To top it off, there is the American "revelation" that boats coming from Vietnam are delivering thousands of airplanes to Nicaragua. Just think about it a minute: to transport such materiel it would take a veritable fleet of ships, and it would suppose that Nicaragua had a colossal industrial infrastructure and an extraordinary number of technicians and pilots.

This campaign is just like the one we went through with the mercenary landing at the Bay of Pigs. In both cases the most absurd lies are used, and for what purpose? The NEW YORK TIMES of 1 December answers this question. It says that Mr Edwin Meese, who is Mr Reagan's adviser, approves Mr Haig's statements. The commentary that follows makes it clear that a climate of opinion is being created in the United States to prepare public opinion for aggression in the Caribbean.

We also know that an interdepartmental commission has been operating since last April; it is made up of liaisons from the CIA [Central Intelligence Agency], Pentagon, and State Department. Its mission was to propose to Mr Reagan a plan of action against Cuba ranging from embargo and blockade to invasion. The report is ready, because Mr Haig has mentioned that the commission has finished its work and the results have been sent to Mr Reagan. It should be known, too, that the chiefs of staff of Latin American armies have been brought to Washington to discuss preparations for aggression against the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples and the establishment of an inter-American force under orders from the Pentagon. At the recent meeting of the Organization of American States, held on Santa Lucia, Mr Haig proposed taking "action" against Cuba and Nicaragua.

Add to that the U.S. Congress' decision of 19 November to pass the largest budget in the history of the United States for intelligence operations. This money is being used to prepare new actions against my country and others in the region. It is already public knowledge that counterrevolutionary groups are training in Florida and are boldly talking about their intentions to invade us.

All these facts show that the danger is not past. As for the Cuban people, they are still mobilized and ready to fight.

[Question] The name of Mr Valladeres has been mentioned recently as that of a political prisoner.

[Answer] Mr Valladeres is not being held as a political prisoner. Who is Mr Valladeres? He was a member of Batista's police force until the victory of the Revolution. In the two years he spent in the police force (1957-59), nearly 20,000 Cubans were tortured and assassinated in the dictator's prisons. Mr Valladeres has not been troubled for that reason. After the victory of the Revolution, he was hired at the Communications ministry. Actually, Mr Valladeres was arrested in December 1960 in the company of some former soldiers of Batista's in a Havana apartment that was being used as an explosives depot. He was provided legal counsel and sentenced to a year in prison.

[Question] Franco-Cuban relations seem to be warming up. Do you think they are in a new phase?

[Answer] The Cuban government and people welcomed Francois Mitterrand's victory and that of the left in France. We salute the French government's positions on Nicaragua and the Franco-Mexican declaration on El Salvador.

After the 7th joint economic commission's session, the visit of French members of parliament to Havana, and Minister Armando Hart's stay in France, we are of the opinion that positive steps have been taken toward creating an understanding between the two countries. We desire further political relations between our two countries. To achieve this, it would be good to increase contacts. Indeed, we think that the independent policy of Cuba and the independent policy of France are opening up possibilities to resolve important issues facing the world.

PRERECRUIT TRAINING SCHOOL WORK EXPLAINED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 29 Oct 81 pp 38-39

[Article by Eliseo Alberto: "Before Becoming a Soldier"]

[Text] Maj Jose Garcia Lopez declares he is an "enthusiastic man with both feet on the ground," and he applies his unusual definition to the work he performs in the Prerecruit Training Center [CPP] of Cienfuegos. And he is right: Only a good dose of collective enthusiasm, applied in a proper and realistic measure, has made it possible for this center to accomplish the important mission of training the young men who will join the ranks of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR].

"Without enthusiasm," says Maj Garcia Lopez, chief of the center, "We would not have been able to resolve some problems; for example, the uninterrupted improvement of the material conditions of the school. Everything we have done, or almost everything to be exact, has been the result of a collective work. These walls have witnessed many hours of volunteer work, and much sweat, of course. Now, in addition to enthusiasm, because enthusiasm alone cannot bring about the advances required, we must have our feet on the ground, be objective in the analysis of the various situations and propose for ourselves specific long and short-range plans. We have tried to do that, and that is what we are doing within our capabilities.

Inside the CPP

The Cienfuegos CPP trains prerecruits in the specialties of automobile driving, radio telegraphy, caterpillar driving, mechanics, corpsmen, barbers, cooks, and spare parts and food storage workers. The provincial Military Committee previously performed a work of selection of personnel on the basis of the various levels of training required, without disregarding the interest of the future soldier with respect to the specialty. Once in school, the students are formed into squads, platoons and companies and begin the courses which can last up to 10 months, with classes being given three to five times a week, depending on the educational and practical complexities of the subject matter.

The CPP is the realization of one of the principal missions of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education, SEPMI. The incessant development of the FAR demands, every day with greater strictness and intensity, that the youths who join the ranks have a professional and military training capable of insuring the successful performance of any mission regardless of how difficult or complex it may be.

On the other hand, the need to strengthen the defensive capabilities of the country and the ideological training of our youth demands a strict and systematic program of patriotic-military education, which at the same time that it insures the basic instruction of the young men, will help to disseminate among them the heroic combative traditions of our people.

Five Years in the School

Ernesto Fidel Diaz has been in the school 5 years. That piece of information justifies a brief talk with him.

[Question] Why have you been in the CPP such a long time?

[Answer] In 1976 I entered as a student in the radio telegraphy specialty. Once the course ended in 1977, I remained as a teacher on the subject...

[Question] As a civilian worker?

[Answer] First as a soldier on active military duty. The province needed teachers and some who graduated from that initial course remained in the center. And we are still here.

[Question] Has the school changed much?

[Answer] The change has been radical. Previously we did not have the material study base of today and to tell the truth, it took a long time to become a radio telegrapher, for example. At that time the equipment available was very elementary and scarce, but a start had to be made somewhere. And now you see what we have, we have advanced a little.

[Question] Ernesto, have you ever heard how some of your students, who are now in military units, are coming along?

[Answer] That is an interesting story. Many of them come back to the school every now and then because they feel ties with it. They are in some way grateful for what they learned here. Some of them are warrant officers or chiefs of station. Not a few have performed internationalist missions and all acknowledge that the center helped them considerably in adapting to life in the FAR.

A Work of All

Major Garcia Lopez takes part in the conversation:

"At this time our attention is focused on achieving better percentages in the number of students remaining in the courses. To do this, we have to improve the complex mechanism of coordination with the various organizations and enterprises, which indirectly have to do with the center so that they will make it easier for the young men to remain in our classrooms. A certain improvement has been achieved by comparison with past years, but we cannot be satisfied with that. We have created study centers in some municipalities so that the students will not have to go to the CPP from far away. Thus, for example, the specialty of

mechanics is also taught in the municipality of Cumanayagua under the direct supervision of volunteer teachers. This means, of course, that we are the ones who have to do the traveling, we of the command and the instructors in various subjects, but that is preferable. The important thing is that the youth is efficiently trained, that he understand the personal and social importance of his improvement and that he undertake the commitment to serve. We must work with enthusiasm and intensity, aware that it is a work of all.

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VANGUARD MEDICAL OFFICER INTERVIEWED BY 'VERDE OLIVO'

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 29 Oct 81 pp 32-37

[Report of Interview with Dr Milton Hechavarria Ferrera by Eduardo Yasells Ferrero of VERDE OLIVO]

[Text] I heard the words "Our vanguard" from a surgeon who often works with him on a team, as well as from a ward boy who works far from surgery. This detail showed that Medical Services Major Milton Hechavarria Ferrera enjoys widespread prestige in the midst of his group there in the Superior Military Medicine Institute [ISMM], previously the Luis Diaz Soto Hospital.

I arranged an interview with the vanguard medical officer, an interview we wanted to have without interrupting his self-sacrificing work, now operating on an emergency case, now standing watch, now making his rounds, now teaching, now engaging in party or social activity.

The first thing that those who know Milton perceive in his modesty. That allows him to have greater communications with his comrades, particularly with the patient he is attending, something which is very important in establishing trust in the doctor. That credibility he also transmits to the relatives of the patient in a natural way, in the most simple way, devoting time to them in the ward, in the office or in the hallway.

In the Surgical Unit

In every medical institution of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], socialist emulation is aimed at collectively and individually promoting success in the activities of the center, where production, research and services in general are primarily for the purposes of defense, and also contributes to a better attention to the civilian population who go to this hospital.

[Question] But how is emulation accomplished and how does it show in the surgical unit?

That is the first question we ask Milton and he replies:

"The work of the anesthesiologist the technician, the nurse and the general aide is as important in the surgical unit as that of the surgeon.

"Each medical worker emulates in a fraternal manner, maintaining as a basic watchword the return of the patient's health and his recovery.

"Socialist emulation materializes here in a systematic team work, which begins with the external consultation or the emergency room in emergency cases, with the correct evaluation of each patient who is to be subjected to a surgical procedure and the help of auxiliary diagnostic equipment (x-rays, clinical laboratory, special tests and so forth).

[Question] How are the results obtained evaluated?

[Answer] By the number of surgical procedures of all types performed, the reduction of the time under anesthetic and of the operation and compliance with standards of asepsis and antisepsis, reducing the percentage of infections, which in our center is below acceptable parameters.

The emulation pledge by the surgeons and other personnel of the surgical unit covers the following aspects:

Marxist-Leninist training, combat training, maintenance of a short hospital stay by the patient, maintenance of less than one percent infection rate in elective surgery cases, beginning of activities within the scheduled time, participation in scientific campaigns with interhospital and national work; in the teaching aspect, take part in the training and quality promotion of our military medical specialists.

A surgeon must truly love his profession. This maxim, valid for every professional who so identifies himself by being steadfast in the self-sacrificing exercise of his usual occupation, is of greater importance in professions such as those of education and health.

The feelings of the doctor are linked to the fate of his patients; he lives moments of tension, expectation, happiness and sometimes spells of sorrow. How many times when he goes to bed or sits down at the table at his home has he been struck by unease or by a new idea about the patient he is caring for!

The integrity and zeal of a doctor are always overriding in his activities. These are qualities which must be shared by paramedical personnel in direct contact with the patient, as well as by the aides, technicians and even service and maintenance personnel of the installations.

An infinity of things could be said about this field of human activity, of this very humanitarian work in which our vanguard surgeon is an example.

As a medical officer he must at the same time fulfill his duties by increasing his knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, by preparing himself properly for each study club and seminar or by the preparation of a subject he must explain, and he must reach the level of skill required. In combat training, exercises and mobilization deployments, in field medical services and medical-military improvement, he must obtain the results he has set for himself.

He Would be a Doctor Again

[Question] Milton, if you were of an age to choose a career, forgetting, of course, your experiences as a doctor, what advanced studies would you take?

[Answer] It is not easy to answer that question because as a revolutionary I value and admire the improvement and development attained by our revolution in teaching methods and the many study opportunities it opens to our youth every day, something which was not even dreamed of before. We see it in our FAR, where the chances for development in military manners are so broad in engineering, medicine, aviation, social sciences and in short, so many...In my particular case, however, forgetting and placing to one side the experience acquired, I would be a doctor again."

He knows the meaning of his career "so linked to man, to the human being," and here, necessarily, he cannot forget his experiences, his very life, "despite all the sacrifices and sometimes the painful feelings one has."

The son of a mason and of a seamstress and housewife, Milton has "four blood brothers and sisters and three others the old folks reared. His father worked at the Altamaria sugarmill complex (marcane) which today is the Loynaz Hechavarria.

After the stealthy coup d'etat by Batista, there came years of decline in sugar production in which the time of unemployment became extended and actual working days of harvest and repairs did not total 4 months.

At that time he was finishing highschool at the Santiago de Cuba Institute, at a time when the economic difficulties of the impoverished family grew worse.

"And I said I was going to study medicine under any circumstances," recalls Milton. I went to work and to learn the profession of tailoring, while my father went to work at Lengua de Pajaro to put together some money to insure my trip to Havana, something he was able to do with great difficulty.

"In the capital," he adds, "I had to wash and iron my own clothing despite the fact that I was living in a boarding house. (Thanks to the owner, a noble woman, and her children, I was insured a roof over my head where I could sleep!)." Under this difficult economic situation, which grew worse day by day, there was the clarion call of 2 December 1956 with the landing of the Granma.

The young student had barely gone through some weeks of the career when a mandatory vacation was called in university activities. Milton then worked and joined the clandestine struggle.

That is Why I Am...

"With the revolutionary victory on 1 January 1959, the daily events of that period changed radically for me and my parents and relatives. The revolution was making a tangible reality of my desires, intentions and aspirations of being a doctor, now without the worries or fears that assailed me during the prerevolutionary period. That is why I am today a revolutionary, communist and internationalist doctor," he emphasizes.

Milton renewed his medical studies in 1959, at the same time joining the FAR medical services of the Managua Camp; he graduated in 1964.

"In 1966, during the creation of the party in the Carlos J. Finlay Hospital where I performed my surgical residency," he recalls, "I joined the party organization as a candidate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. In May of that year I departed to perform my first internationalist mission. At the end of it I achieved the status of member of our party."

When we asked him to try to summarize his greatest experiences as an officer and doctor, we mean those events and experiences he considers the most important, Maj Milton Hechavarria Ferrera, did not hesitate in explaining those which have been most vivid in his memory and sentiments.

"During the performance of that internationalist mission (he summarizes and obviously does not go into details) I experienced the greatest event as an officer and as a doctor: I also graduated as a revolutionary, as the unforgettable Maj Ernesto Che Guevara said.

"I learned and I applied the knowledge acquired up to then under difficult conditions. I witnessed their results and, most importantly for me, I understood the importance of proletarian internationalism, the greatness of our revolution and our commander in chief."

He then said that his behavior is not exceptional because so many thousands of comrades have responded and respond to such a high honor, but when I asked him that question he had to refer to that unforgettable segment of his life and overall training.

[Question] Are you still studying? How do you combine or compatibilize the acquisition of new knowledge with your practical activity?

[Answer] There is a popular saying that a doctor never ceases to study, and it is the truth. We are forced to study almost daily. How does new knowledge become acquired? It becomes acquired in a self-taught manner through the study of subjects, magazines, articles published by national and foreign agencies, and in addition, by means of postgraduate courses which are taught and distributed among the teaching-practicing personnel in our hospitals and by writing scientific articles and papers in the medical and student events scheduled every year. All this without neglecting practical activity, which also allows us day by day to acquire new experiences in our medical and surgical practice.

"The very fact that we are in the ISMM obliges us to study so as to teach and transmit theoretical-practical knowledge to the new generations of doctors and nurses who are trained in our center every day."

Reviewing his career with him, I learn that he graduated as a Surgery Specialist 1st Class in 1969. He also completed a course in Surgical Anatomy and a short course in Medical Statistics, both in the University of Havana Medical School.

He has been active in teaching since 1966. He has been the General and Field Surgery instructor since 1972, teaching his subject at a pregraduate level to students, interns and residents. He is now the chief of surgical services of the Abdominal Clinic in the ISMM.

Let Our Organizations be Vanguards

[Question] Milton, what do you think about being an FAR Vanguard?

[Answer] It is an honorable distinction for any member of our FAR, although those selected each year are a representation of a great mass with those qualities and actions in the daily work of their respective labor fronts and units, it is something which commits us and forces us every day, every hour, to maintain that status and to make our experiences generally known so that our respective organizations can all be vanguards, so that every year the selection of FAR Vanguard officers, warrant officers, sergeants, privates and civilian workers will be more difficult.

As far as he, who earned this award and has received the homage of society personally, is concerned:

"This incentive has been received with immense happiness by relatives, friends and my comrades at work and in struggle," he tells us. He thinks of his own at home as much as he does of the operations pavilion, the institute, all those with whom he works; he struggles and lives in common in the most natural and rational manner.

He calls attention to what he calls an "important achievement" by the Department of Surgery: that of having increased the number of surgical procedures this year. For that reason, as well as for the good progress of emulation, those organizations have been congratulated and given incentives by the headquarters of the ISMM.

"The Week of Tribute of which we were the object by vanguard comrades was formidable. The awarding of the insignia before the tomb of Gen Antonio Maceo y Grajales at El Cacahual was very emotional for me, as was the warm welcome by the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] members, who once more merged with the FAR, the people in uniform.

"The meeting with the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and its unions was very effective and interesting. No less emotional and educational were the visits to a unit of the TCA [expansion unknown] and the Turi Gagarin Military Industrial Enterprise.

"Also enlivening were the ceremonies of tribute held by the UJC [Union of Young Communists], the FEU [Federal of University Students], FEEM [Federation of Middle School Students] and the Ministry of Culture, where we enjoyed identification and camaraderie and where there was always a unity of ideas and thinking.

"I truly think that the Week of Tribute to the FAR-81 Vanguards was admirable," he concludes.

Finally, we left Milton making his rounds in one of the surgical wards. Before that he asked Caballero to take his picture with his working colleagues.

Because a doctor "never ceases to study," he thinks of his next goal: To become a Surgical Candidate.

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SECOND SET OF STUDY NOTES ON CASTRO'S CDR SPEECH

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Nov 81 pp 52-53

[Second set of study notes on speech by Maj Fidel Castro at closing session of Second Congress of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution]; for the first set of notes, see JPRS 79747, 28 December 1981, No 2423 of this series, pp 45-49/

[Text] Second Class

Objective: To go further into the proposals of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and define what the attitude of soldiers should be in the face of the political-economic situation now confronting us.

Use of Time

Introduction	10 minutes
Current World Problems	30 minutes
We shall be prepared to make the greatest sacrifices.	40 minutes
Summary	10 minutes
Questions	10 minutes

Introduction

The introduction is devoted to the question of why the commander in chief states that:

"There is no freer country in the world to tell the truth to imperialism and this hurts imperialism. It hurts imperialism a great deal, as does the strength of the revolution, and they know that we are a people that will not yield, that will not back down."

I. Current World Problems

In taking up this question, the leader will begin by drawing a picture of the situation in the world at present. He will use a table for the purpose showing: the number of undernourished persons in the world whose diet does not contain the necessary levels of proteins and calories: 570 million; illiterate adults: 800 million; persons totally lacking in medical care: 1.5 billion; persons with a life expectancy of under 60 years: 1.7 billion; persons with inadequate housing: 1.03 billion; and children not attending any school: 250 million.

When the tables are explained, a comparison will be made with the conditions existing in the socialist countries, but it will be clearly explained that the capital economic crisis undeniably affects us directly. It will be reaffirmed that this situation will cause us difficulties, although a large or majority share of our trade is with the socialist camp and the trading conditions are satisfactory. However, an important portion of our economy still depends on trade with the capitalist world. It will be clearly stated that although this is a minor portion, it is important because it often involves elements we need in order to be able to use the raw materials we receive from socialist countries.

The situation of our exports will be described, along with the current price of sugar on the world market: 11.39 cents, which is very low. This means that for every cent per pound that the price of sugar drops, our country will in convertible currency.

In addition, other difficulties must be pointed out, such as: the steady increase in the prices of imported products; and the fact that our country has had to contract debts in convertible currencies in order to make up for these often abrupt drops in the price of sugar. These debts must be paid and the interest is high.

The leader will explain the efforts that must be made in production and services, in economizing on all the resources in our hands. In his unit, he will demonstrate exactly how resources can be conserved.

In addition, it will be pointed out that at the present time, we have two problems outlined by the commander in chief: 1) the ever latent and growing threats and dangers to peace; and 2) the dangers affecting the economy.

In his explanation, the leader will reaffirm the work and effort that are our responsibility, as members of the FAR, in order to increase military and political training, both in furthering and mastering the maintenance and conservation of technical means.

He will conclude this topic of study by pointing out that the government of the United States is known for telling and fabricating lies and he will briefly expound on the examples that the commander in chief gives in his speech.

II. Prepared To Make the Greatest Sacrifices

This study topic should be taken up with a reference made to the remarks by the commander in chief on the internationalist teachers working in Nicaragua, how they live, and the attitude of imperialism in the face of such shameful crime. Emphasis will be placed on how this crime results in closer bonds between the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua.

Attention will then be turned to the training of our people to meet any military aggression. Here, the leader must emphasize the individual effort which, as soldiers, they must make, with specific reference to activities in units.

Fidel also spoke of training to meet economic difficulties. Here an explanation must be given of why there will be a retail price reform, stating that there are two reasons for it: 1) to partially compensate for the effects of the wage reform; and 2) to better rationalize our prices.

Emphasis will be placed on the fact that the increase in retail prices will always be substantially lower than the increase in income resulting from the wage reform and the payment of bonuses to workers.

Apart from this measure, there will be others of a restrictive nature: making some sacrifices in certain programs and plans, investments and also possibly standards of living.

It must be emphasized that this situation forces us to continue to develop our efforts aimed at efficiency, to continue to apply, however difficult the conditions might be, the economic management and planning system. We are forced to be more efficient and to save more than ever.

Here, the leader will once again reaffirm the work of soldiers along this line, and he will give firm support to proposals made in the speech.

Attention will then turn to plans of aggression against the Cuban Revolution and its leaders and there will be a reaffirmation of the statement that "we must continue to exercise care and to take special measures against bacteriological warfare. We must be prepared, take all possible measures and follow all instructions with discipline. In two words, we must even be ready for atomic warfare."

The leader will explain the role of every soldier in this situation: He must exercise discipline, strictly comply with all orders, assimilate more completely all modern military techniques, and so on.

He will emphasize that the attitude of every soldier must be in keeping with the slogan: "Dying with dignity is the proper conduct and the way to make the revolution!"

Finally, reference will be made to the fact that the imperialists will step up their subversive activities, including the establishment of the Jose Marti Radiobroadcasting Station against the Cuban Revolution. He will point out Fidel's response to this measure.

Summary

In summarizing the class, the leader must emphasize the importance and far-reaching nature of the speech by the commander in chief and our need to comply with the specific aspects set out for us as soldiers.

The leader will summarize the difficulties we face in the economic sphere, pointing out the problem of the price of sugar on the world market.

He will reaffirm the training that every nation must have in order to face economic difficulties.

He will emphasize that in order to face imperialism, not only is there a seasoned adult population, but also a new generation whose spirit of revolutionary intransigence has been aroused.

He will conclude with the final words of the speech:

Let the word go out to the imperialists that the Cuban people will live with their revolution or die to the last man and woman with it!

Questions

1 -- Why is it stated that the situation now existing in the world affects us directly?

2 -- What are the two political and economic problems we now face?

3 -- What has Cuba's attitude been in the face of the campaign of lies aimed at our country, a campaign orchestrated by imperialism?

4 -- What efforts does the commander in chief say we must make in the economic sphere?

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DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN ARMY SUPPLY FARM

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Nov 81 pp 28-30

[Article by Ruben Fonseca: "Good Beginning"; for previous information on this subject, see JPRS 79747, 28 December 1981, No 2423 of this series, pp 30-32/

[Text] In September 1979, the Western Army supply farms were set up for the essential purpose of producing fowl, pork and lamb to increase the amount of protein consumed by our troops.

The brief production history of the centers has been positive and improving. The first year, 45 tons of fowl and pork were produced and in the second, 1980, the figure rose to 145. During the first nine months of this year, 400 metric tons were delivered for consumption and the projected figure for 1982 is 1,000.

The production of these farms, like that of their counterparts in other FAR commands, is aimed at meeting the needs of our soldiers. This management of production, which uses labor supplied by FAR personnel and civilian workers, is in keeping with the pronouncements of the First and Second Congresses of the Communist Party of Cuba with respect to a gradual improvement in the living and working conditions of officers and troops, paying heed to the complexity of the tasks and missions they perform and the social importance of their work.

Visit to Farms

In order to have first-hand experience of the results of these production centers, Comrade Pablo Cabrera Piloto, subsection head of the Western Army Supply Farms, took us on a tour of one of the units. It is not necessary to use a vehicle because the area of the farm, a little over 1 caballeria [1 caballeria = 33.2 acres], is practically used for chicken feeding and sheep raising and the establishment of breeding stock of the large rabbits.

The manager showed us with satisfaction the brooder and feeding areas that house 41,000 chickens. "They are tiny now," he said, "but in 8 weeks, they will weigh about 1.4-1.5 kilograms and we hope that before the end of the year, we will have chickens of up to 1.6 kilos."

A civilian worker of the FAR opened the door to one shelter where thousands of chicks were eating up their feed in modern modules. We wanted to learn the

mortality rate. The manager, unable to conceal his satisfaction, told us that the rate is now similar to the national parameter, which is 6 percent.

"We believe that we can maintain and improve it because, based on the inspections done at the center, the sanitary conditions meet all the requirements.

Despite the short time it has been in operation, this farm unit produced 85 metric tons of chicken meat by September of this year. The plan provides for 145 for the year as a whole and it is hoped that the figure will be exceeded. The result of the economic management is delivered to the Western Army Provisions Section, which distributes supplies to the military units.

Not only does the production of the farms help improve living conditions in the FAR, but it also helps increase supplies for the civilian population.

White Rabbits

Rabbits of the "white semi-giant" breed are one of the future branches of production of the farm. At the present time, FAR personnel and civilian workers are trying to create better conditions so that this highly productive breed will acclimated and increase the breeding stock. The immediate objective of the farm management staff is 500 breeding animals, male and female, in order to begin production and provide this delicious type of meat for our units.

Intermediate veterinary technician Alcides Torreblanca, from the 16th callup of the General Military Service, takes care of the rabbits. He said that in his opinion, it would not be difficult to achieve a fair amount of rabbit meat within a short period of time using this breed because the hygienic conditions at the center have kept the mortality rate at the national level.

More Than Meat

The Western Army units do not only produce meat. Rather, depending on their conditions, they also grow tubers, green vegetables, garlic and onions for their own use. Harvests have helped improve quality in the preparation of food, balance meals and make the rations consumed by personnel more pleasant.

Breeding and Fattening Center

At the present time, the La Conchita Breeding and Fattening Center has 40 brood sows and 13 boars of the Yorkshire, Hampshire and Duroc-Jersey breeds. The feed lot, which is a few kilometers from the breeding center, has 471 head of hogs. Manager Esteban Rodriguez Mojena hopes to slaughter them when they reach a weight of 90 kilograms. The center is growing, with new facilities to shelter another 1,000 swine.

During the remainder of the year, the farm will produce 50 tons of pork and for 1982, 250.

Pablo Cabrera Piloto informed us that a slaughterhouse will soon be built next to the fattening lot and there will be a processing center to handle the meat and turn it into the different cuts and by-products. "There can be no doubt that we

shall have much better quality and save more meat, but not only that: We will be able to meet the needs of the troops better in quality and quantity. That is important."

Maj Jesus Valdes Reyes, provisions head of a unit of the Western Army, told us that despite the short time they have been in production, the supply farms have been successful in delivering pork, fowl and lamb to the units. "There has already been an improvement in the troops' diet because we not only have the protein we receive from the national production sector, but also what we produce with our own resources and with the advice of the Ministry of Agriculture. I believe that this success is the beginning of great production in the coming years," he said.

This visit to the Western Army supply farms allows one to observe what the men do in these units in order to carry out, within a very short period of time, the policy of our Communist Party with respect to an improvement in the living conditions of the troops.

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POPULAR DEMOCRATIC UNITY LEADERS SPEAK ON ELECTIONS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] "We believe in elections because we represent passive resistance, but not under present conditions," said leaders of Popular Democratic Unity, UPD, yesterday during a rally of delegates in Flor Blanca National Stadium which was attended by some 5,000 persons, mostly unskilled workers and peasants belonging to trade unions and civic fronts affiliated with UPD.

Following artistic and cultural interludes, Dr Gabriel Pilona Araujo, Jose Luis Grande Preza, Francisco Zaldana and Samuel Maldonado spoke and introduced the movement as a third force offering alternatives to the situation facing the nation. It is reported to be made up of some 18 organizations of workers from the city and the country which constitutes a high percentage of the productive sector of El Salvador. "Let's not forget," one speaker said, "that El Salvador is mainly an agrarian nation and if we continue edging out the man who works the land, the day will come when all will rise up and that is something we do not want."

One of the speakers, Grande Preza, came up with a stimulating observation for political parties "which today are defending their interests so as to take part in a struggle without popular support," according to him that reflect and truly fight to establish conditions under which really free elections can be held.

Dr Pilona Araujo stated that since 1930 the nation has suffered through imposed, unpopular and despotic governments. He recalled that precisely in December of 1930 the people won a popular victory in the elections and since that date it has suffered regimes by force.

Grande Preza warned that the working and peasant class affiliated with unions from the Salvadoran Workers Central, the Salvadoran Association of Agricultural and Cattle Workers, the Salvadoran Communal Union [UCS], ACOPAI [Cooperative Associations of Integrated Agricultural Production], the Federation of Labor Unions of the Construction, Transportation and Allied Industries [FESINCONTRANS] and others, have been persecuted by the authorities and by the extreme left. "We condemn the destroying of sources of work and we are not against private enterprise. What we condemn is exploitation," he said.

Samuel Maldonado from UCS said changes should continue in the nation and they ought not be talked about in theory only. He stated that the UCS offices in Santa Tecla were demolished on Saturday and that one peasant woman was killed. "With

violence there can be no elections. We need better conditions, but before that farmers need titles to their property," he said.

The morning ended with Zaldana from FESINCONTRANS who said the UPD has not compromised itself with any political party because as a union-civic movement, it is only interested in the people's welfare gained through respect for workers and employees or, in other words, the Salvadoran family.

The rally was visited by leaders from the Democratic Action Party who conversed with UPD leaders.

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ALIPO LEADER: COUNTRY NEEDS PROFOUND SOCIAL CHANGES

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Dec 81 p 24

[Text] Honduras has won two consecutive victories. The national championships, better known as Hexagonal 81, which opened its doors to Mundial de Espana 82 and the successful conclusion of the electoral process which returned democratic and popular sovereignty to one of the countries most menaced by violence. This nation has had to face up to more than a century of internal warfare.

Jorge Arturo Reina, former rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, considered to be one of the most serious and profound analysts of the socio-political and economic scene in Honduras, and ALIPO [People's Liberal Alliance] leader, the third political force in the country, who believes that to keep this electoral win viable, the new government headed by Dr Roberto Suazo Cordoba should push profound social reforms and not do a simple "political cosmetic" facelift, as a guarantee for national peace. He maintains that no matter how praiseworthy the national character of the future Honduran Government may be, it will probably collapse under public pressure, induced by hunger, unemployment, and other scourges that inflict punishment on it.

During the last 30 years the Liberal party, which won in the district assemblies, has had the chance to govern only once under the leadership of Ramon Villeda Morales, considered one of the most able politicians Honduras has had.

During his regime significant measures in the social area, such as the agrarian law, the Labor Code, and management of Social Security, among others, were adopted. Much of the calmness Honduras enjoys today is attributable to the work done by Villeda Morales.

For that reason, many ask how it is that, while Honduras' three neighboring countries have been experiencing revolutionary violence, Honduras remains relatively tranquil. Some say it is a country so far behind that it has not even reached the guerrilla stage and others say it is a peace loving people, enemies of violence. As for Reina, mentioned above, he attributes these two explanations to the shallowness with which complex realities in his country are analyzed.

His thesis is that a relatively benign military rule, a favorable balance in its land-laborer relations, and a system of economic distribution has avoided radical polarization and deep differences between the wealthy and the poor which indeed

exist, as for example, in El Salvador. But, a simple return to the country's constitutional ways, Reina adds, is not going to bring about armed violence in Honduras.

In his opinion, the conservative elements will not only oppose new reforms, but will try to nullify the reforms already made. On the other hand, they have a suicidal calling, says Honduran writer, Mario Salazar Valiente.

The assurance of peace in Honduras lies in carrying out the profound changes that the Honduran people demand. The rural area of that country is the largest in human terms and the most oppressed in economic, cultural, social and political matters and in that area careful attention must be paid, Reina pointed out.

Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, National Party candidate, the unquestioned second electoral force in Honduras, was advisor to the army and even before 1963 he was reputed to play a leading role in Honduran politics, pushing authoritarianism, privileges for the oligarchy and discriminatory actions against his opponents. He was also the outside architect of a military coup. But his influence was not highly regarded on Sunday. On that occasion the army acted as guardian of popular sovereignty, which requires it to keep a sharp lookout--a period of stability, military professionalism and conditions sufficient for the consolidation of democracy in Honduras.

Election day showed that the people knew how to conduct themselves at the civic level of rivalry. The parties further from the verbal heat and typical accusations maintained a high level of ethics. Incidents and anomalies which sometimes caused tensions did not become so significant as to alter substantially the question put to the people. The country now has a president, a congress and municipal offices elected by the majority.

All will assume their positions in 1982 and on their shoulders will weigh heavily the task of raising Honduras from the serious economic doldrums in which it finds itself, of reestablishing civilian government, of increasing production and of guaranteeing the security of the country within a geographic framework fixed by violence and the threats of international totalitarianism.

The new president of Honduras could not have taken office at that time. The Liberal Party was planning to put forth Dr Modesto Rodas Alvarado, a thinker and able politician who died of a heart attack several months before the elections. The then number two man in the party, Dr Suazo Cordoba, will likely assume the leadership of the party.

From that point forward, let them criticize him in soft tones and with the respect that is his due.

Suazo has offered to carry on a coalition government, to strengthen the army and to get the economy going again in Honduras.

This 54-year old physician promised he will continue being a humble man and will continue attending his patients on a consultative basis "because high places will not blind me to my obligations."

As for foreign affairs, he tendered respect for free, self-determining peoples and he will demand respect for his internal affairs for Honduras. He maintains that the army should be made strong since there are three countries that border on Honduras that are experiencing internal conflicts and the armed forces are the defenders of sovereignty.

Suazo announced he will strengthen relations with Central America. He considers the United States an exemplary and universal democracy, and Mexico and Venezuela the best friends of Honduras. He promised to decrease bureaucracy at home and to legitimize communists so as to "be familiar with the strength they really do have."

One lone election day was a short period of time in which Honduras advanced an in-calculable distance along the road to free, representative and democratic institutions. But watchers of Honduras think that only a government integrated nationally is able to pull the country ahead. In so hazardous a political framework as that surrounding Honduras, a one-party government would be ominous and many point out that if Honduras is thrust in that direction no doubt little will be accomplished by having shown to the world that her elections were not won by imposition, fraud and military involvement.

9908
CSO: 3010/582

BRIEFS

PEASANTS HOPE FOR AGRARIAN REFORM--Tegucigalpa--The PINU [Innovation and Unity Party] deputy, Antonio Julin Mendez, yesterday said the Honduran peasant hopes Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, president-elect of Honduras, will carry out his promise of giving priority to agrarian reform. "If not carried out," said the agrarian leader, "there will be problems for upcoming governors and especially for Suazo Cordova, who had been backed by the people with their votes in the recently completed electoral process." Despite the economic crisis that is going on now, he said, one can get ahead if the Liberal Party carries out a national integration government that takes in all the social sectors of the country and whenever individuals who assume public posts become aware of their age-old responsibility to the Honduran people and stop pilfering public monies. He stated that the social problems of peasants are not only those of nationalists and liberals, but of all those who are organized or not in the rural sections of the nation. For that reason, liberals should forget about favoring certain groups because that is the only way of getting ahead in the present crisis. He said it all depends on the way in which the winners look at problems in order to maintain social stability in Honduras, overlooking those sectarian actions which perpetuate inequality in the Honduran family. [Text] [San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Dec 81 p 48] 9908

CSO: 3010/582

COSEP REPLIES TO GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CREDIT FIGURES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] An answer to the statement made by the president of the Banco Central and the director of Nicaraguan Financial Corporation [CORFIN] on 27 October has been disclosed by Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] in a report made public by the Information Center of this business organization.

On that date Alfredo Cesar and Fernando Guzman gave a brief sketch of the way in which credit and foreign exchange have been distributed during the first 9 months of the year and pointed out that out of a total of 8,663 million cordobas that the financial system has granted in credit to the production sector, 60 percent went to the private sector and 40 percent to the People's Ownership Sector [APP].

COSEP's answering document points out: "The figures shown caused a great impact on the citizenry because they apparently contradicted the assertions about the nationalization of the economy that appeared in the letter the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) sent to Cdr Daniel Ortega on 19 October of this year.

"The figures provided by both speakers"--the report goes on--"which are considered revealing of the manner in which credit and foreign exchange are distributed in the country, far from denying the affirmation by COSEP, confirms the preferential treatment given to the enterprises of the APP and to the government by the financial system to the detriment of the private sector."

COSEP alleges that in reality the private sector only received 39 percent of the credit, since out of the total financing awarded, 3,365 million cordobas were for the private sector and 5,288 million for the APP and the government.

COSEP asserts that with this 39 percent financing they contributed 60 percent of the gross national product, while the government and its enterprises, in spite of having received 61 percent of the financing, only contributed 40 percent of the GNP.

Regarding the 1,145 million cordobas awarded to the agricultural sector, of which the private sector received 848.9 million and the APP 296.3 million, COSEP makes the following observations:

In spite of the 26 percent of the financing received by APP, it was responsible for only 13 percent of the area planted during the last cycle, while the private sector, with 74 percent of the financing, reached 87 percent of the area planted. On combining plots cultivated with financing, it turns out that the private sector received only 1,832 cordobas per plot and the APP sector 2,689 cordobas.

COSEP alleges that the industrial sector, with 53 percent of the financing, contributed 58 percent of the value of industrial production, while APP, with 47 percent of the financing, contributed 42 percent.

In the cattle industry, COSEP's argument points out, the private sector contributes 90 percent of the total worth in this area in spite of receiving only 63 percent of the assigned credit.

Foreign Exchange

As far as foreign exchange is concerned, COSEP alleges that with only 51 percent of the total foreign exchange assigned to the private sector, it contributes 60 percent of the total value.

"Nonetheless, it is not known"--adds the report--"whether in the assignment of foreign exchange to the private sector account has been taken of the resources turned over to representatives of foreign firms to make purchases in the name of the government."

The report concludes: "As can be seen, the speakers of the Central Bank and CORFIN very ably explained in reverse the popular paradox of the testament. As will be remembered, the paradox of the testament consists of the division of an inheritance of 11 cows among 3 persons, who in order to enjoy their legacy, in the following proportions: 1/6, 1/4, 1/2, must fulfill the requirement of not killing any of the animals. The paradox is resolved with the help of a neighbor, who lends an additional cow, so that the bequest can be divided among the heirs, who receive 2, 3 and 6 cows, respectively, the neighbor then taking his cow back home.

"In this case, the ministers hid the cow (credit apportioned to the government) which is the reason why the private sector got very little credit, very little foreign exchange, but a greater proportion.

"On the other hand, if said cow had been included (the government credits) the sector would have received a smaller proportion of the total but in accordance with what it really obtained as credit."

9907

CSO: 3010/343

CUS REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON RETURN TO COUNCIL OF STATE

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 12

[Interview with Jose Espinoza, CUS representative; date and place not given]

[Text] When the Confederation for Labor Unification (CUS) rejoined the Council of State, its representative, Jose Espinoza, said that the reunification was not a tactical maneuver by his organization, but an effort to participate in the solution of national problems.

Espinoza also said that the withdrawal of CUS last November, at the same time as the right-wing parties, was due to private motives and was not in order to follow the organizations that, in his words, "disagree with the manner in which the revolutionary process is conducted." Today BARRICADA presents an interview with the director of CUS.

[Question] Representative Jose Espinoza, why has the CUS returned to the Council of State?

[Answer] We have returned to the Council of State essentially because we are aware of the necessity that exists in the country for all political, economic and social organizations to join together in finding solutions to the different problems that face the country at the present time.

One Can Dissent in the Council

[Question] What are CUS's principal objectives for rejoining the Council of State?

[Answer] The primary objectives we seek are not to gain advantage or to get something for ourselves, but rather to find out what is our part as a Nicaraguan organization in the search for solutions to the problems.

We come to offer our grain of sand, since we consider it a patriotic obligation of all Nicaraguan organizations to contribute their share in these difficult moments for the fatherland.

[Question] How does CUS characterize the Council of State?

[Answer] We believe that the Council of State is an institution where one can freely express oneself and dissent, and we take advantage of the broadmindedness that exists in the Council of State to express our points of view concerning the national situation.

Withdrawal of CUS Coincided With the Withdrawal of the Right-Wing Parties

[Question] CUS left the Council of State last November at the same time as the right-wing parties. Why did your organization make this decision?

[Answer] Admittedly our withdrawal coincided with that of the parties that disagree with the conduct of the revolutionary process. However we had our own private reasons, which we explained several times to Cdr Bayardo Arce and other compañeros from the National Directorate [DN] of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], but we believe that it is not by leaving the Council of State that we are going to solve our problems, but rather by maintaining this constant channel of communication, of permanent dialogue that the council constitutes.

[Question] Has the CUS permanently rej'ned the Council of State or is it merely a matter of tactical convenience?

[Answer] We consider the Council of State a very serious thing and accordingly, after 2 months of analyzing CUS's situation both inside and outside the council, we have decided to rejoin permanently.

We have no strategy to achieve a position or advantage for the CUS, but instead we come in response to a need based on the different analyses we made in this respect.

9907
CSO: 3010/343

ARIAS STELLA DISCUSSES ANTARCTIC PARTICIPATION

PY291528 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Dec 81 p A-4

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella asserted yesterday Peru's wish to participate ever more actively in the Antarctic development programs within the set of measures which he defined as a second step toward the future possibilities of exploiting the potential resources of that frozen continent.

He said that the first step taken was to join the Antarctic treaty, and he expressed his satisfaction that the present government took that step.

After recalling that the Antarctic subject has been formerly considered, Arias Stella pointed out that the present government is holding talks with the member countries of that international agreement, "to achieve greater participation and have a say in the discussions which are being held periodically."

Moreover, he said that the government is in contact with the friendly member nations closer to Peru, such as Brazil and Argentina, in order to participate in systematic explorations.

Arias Stella asserted that the government and the Peruvian navy are jointly implementing plans aimed at organizing, with due anticipation, the expeditions which will eventually have to be carried out in Antarctica.

Arias Stella made these declarations while at the airport to greet Javier Perez de Cuellar.

CSO: 3010/596

ULLOA LEAVES FOR SPAIN, DISCUSSES STATE OF ECONOMY

PY291940 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Dec 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Before his departure for Spain, where he will spend the Christmas and New Years holidays with his family, Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias noted with visible pleasure that the inflation rate has been curbed by 51 percent as a result of the popular action [AP] government's program to promote national development.

Ulloa categorically denied reports stating that this year there has been a 70-percent inflation rate. He added that "these reports are ill-intended since they are trying to cause uncertainty among the people and show that there is an imbalance in the balance of payments. But the situation is the other way around. Moreover, I am convinced of this since I work with serious figures."

Answering journalists' questions, he noted that he is convinced that the inflation rate for next year will be 45 percent and that this figure is based on the results obtained this year.

He noted that a reactivation in the agriculture, mining, industrial, and petroleum sectors will generate more income and therefore the growth rate for 1982 will be higher than that of 1981.

Regarding recent comments about the 1982 budget, Minister Ulloa reassured that "it is balanced. The congressional commission has made the necessary adjustments leaving a margin for protection and security."

CSO: 3010/596

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS TOWNLEY LETHAL GAS STORY

PY220136 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Dec 81 p A-14

[Excerpt] The Peruvian Foreign Ministry does not take seriously the news from the United States saying that the Chilean National Intelligence Department (DINA) developed and manufactured a lethal gas to be used against Peru and Argentina.

Ambassador Jorge Perez Garreaud, press and information director of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, has qualified as unfounded the article which appeared in the WASHINGTON POST, for Michael Townley, the source of the information, is not a very reliable person.

The report disseminated by the EFE Agency says that Townley informed the FBI of the manufacture of a lethal gas developed by DINA--which attacks the nervous system--to be used against Peru and Argentina if a war should break between those countries and Chile.

Perez Garreaud asserted that the report does not deserve to be commented on, either by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry or by the Peruvian Government.

The Peruvian diplomat recalled having read clear provisions in international agreements stating that the mentioned gases were proscribed after World War I and, therefore, were not used in next war.

He explained that the information given by Townley, who directed the assassination of former Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier, was disclosed after 2 or 3 years and "frankly, being who he is, he cannot be taken seriously."

CSO: 3010/596

BRIEFS

MILITARY PROMOTIONS--The senate last night approved promotions in the air force and the navy. Within the air force, the following major generals were promoted to lieutenant general: Luis Alfonso Abram Cavallerino and Jose Carlos Zlatar Stambuk; and the following colonels were promoted to major general: Cesar Hernan Gonzalo Lizza, Carlos N. Barboza Paredes, German Vucetich Zevallos, Victor Luis Sipan Mendizabal, Luis Felipe Sanchez Chavez, Armando Velarde Ramirez, Jacob Delmar Correa, Luis Augusto Odria la Cota and Enrique Francisco Siles Garibotto. Within the navy, the following captains were promoted to rear admiral: Enrique Brain Valencia, Oscar Jahnson Raygada, Gonzalo Gambirazio Martini, Hector Romana Cabrera, Alberto Saravia Hudson, Edgardo Colunge Guevara, Jaime Navach Napoli, Alberto Vattuone Michelini, Juan Castilla Meza and Augusto Parodi Rivera. [PY261322 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 27 Nov 81 p A 4]

DESTROYER COMMISSIONED--A new antisubmarine destroyer purchased in the Netherlands and refurbished in Curacao has been commissioned in the Peruvian Pacific fleet at a ceremony held at Callao naval base. The new ship, one of the most modern of its kind in Latin America, displaces 3,500 tons and carries the name of the founder of the Peruvian navy, Adm (?Martin Busi). [PY261322 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Dec 81]

STUDY ON MINERAL RESERVES--Nelson Rivera Guillen, assistant general manager of the Mining Bank of Peru, has announced that his bank will invest 200 million soles to carry out studies on Peru's mineral reserves beginning in January 1982. [PY261322 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Nov 81 p A 16]

JUSTICE MINISTER ESCAPES ATTACK--Lima, 24 Dec (LATIN-REUTER)--Peruvian Justice Minister Enrique Elias today escaped unharmed from an attack perpetrated against him by three inmates who fired shots at him during a ceremony held at the El Sexto Prison, a Justice Ministry spokesman has said. The inmates, armed with revolvers, fired at the minister from 10 meters away but the bullets hit a wall and the attackers were overpowered by security guards, the spokesman said. [Excerpt] [PY242200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1858 GMT 24 Dec 81]

PRESIDENT DOWNPLAYS ECUADOR'S FIGHTER PURCHASE--Lima, 27 Dec (LATIN-REUTER)--Commenting on the purchase by Ecuador of 24 Israeli-made Kfir fighter-bombers, Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today said that that country is free to adopt whatever measures it may deem appropriate. At a press conference, Belaunde said that the Peruvian armed forces are well prepared, well equipped

and well aware of their duties. Speaking to newsmen at government palace, he said that in his opinion it (the purchase of planes) is not a cause for alarm at this moment since Ecuador has in Peru and Colombia two cordial neighbors. In reply to a question, he said: We defend what is ours but we do not threaten others. He added that Peru has neither aggressive purposes nor ambitions which might endanger peace with its neighbors. The United States will have a final say on the Ecuadorean purchase of Kfir planes since their turbines are U.S. made. Peru and Ecuador waged an armed conflict over a undemarcated portion of their border early this year. [Text] [PY291530 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0237 GMT 28 Dec 81]

ARMED GROUP SEIZES TOWN--Lima, 25 Dec (AFP)--It was reported here today that a group of 20 armed men attacked and seized a small town in the southeastern Andean region of Peru on Christmas eve. The group entered Cayapo in Victor Fajardo Province on Thursday evening; the town is about 600 km southeast to Lima. Shouting "long live the armed struggle," the hooded men, who carried firearms, seized the telegraph office and destroyed its equipment, according to the town's residents. Then they went to the governor's headquarters which they also seized and smashed before burning it down. The governor had fled fearful that he might be taken hostage. Some persons arrived on foot at Ayacucho, which is a 10-hour walk from Cayapo, to ask for help. A detachment from the republican guard anti-subversive battalion was immediately sent to Cayapo, where it arrived today. The sources reported that the attackers left the place and disappeared into the mountains. Victor Fajardo is one of Ayacucho's provinces which has been under military control since the end of November 1981 because of the considerable terrorist activity in the area. At that time an armed group attacked a police post killing a policeman and a civilian. [Text] [PY261707 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 26 Dec 81]

CSO: 3010/595

BOUNDARY TALKS WITH COLOMBIA UNLIKELY IN 1982

PA290446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Caracas, 28 Dec (AFP)--Tonight in Caracas, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins practically ruled out the resumption of talks between Venezuela and Colombia on the dispute on the Guajira Peninsula during the year 1982.

"I must admit that I am not very optimistic regarding negotiations with Colombia because of the electoral processes in the two countries," the chief of state said during his year's end news conference and in reply to a newsman's question.

Herrera Campins noted that the electoral periods are not the best for these delicate negotiations.

This negotiating process, which even reached the bases for an understanding, was accepted in Colombia and overwhelmingly rejected here, so President Herrera Campins himself pigeonholed it.

On several occasions Bogota insisted on its resumption but Caracas did not react positively.

President Herrera Campins also reasserted here tonight that Venezuela will purchase highly sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers from the United States.

In his year's end news conference the chief of state said that this purchase was part of the modernization program for Venezuelan military hardware and was within the country's economic means.

CSO: 3010/596

'NEW GENERATION' CANDIDATE DISCUSSES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Nov 81 p 1-12

[Interview with Retired General Arnaldo Castro Hurtado on Venevision's "Good Morning" show by Sofia and Carlos Rangel; date of interview not given]

[Text] "I began to think about politics in the way I do now when, as commander of the army, I had to deal with politicians, with members of congress and ministers, and I began to see their faults; it was then that I said to myself: And to think that these are our country's leaders!" Retired General Arnaldo Castro Hurtado made this statement on Venevision's "Good Morning" show, where he spoke with Sofia and Carlos Rangel.

Sofia began the interview as follows: "In the latest national Geither poll, taken during July and August, General (R) Castro Hurtado, chairman of the 'New Generation' movement, received 5 percent of the intended vote for president of the republic in a tie with Teodoro Petkoff. In the same poll, Lusinchi received 39 percent, Caldera 25 percent and Jose Vicente Rangel received 9 percent. It is amazing that Arnaldo Castro Hurtado received 5 percent of the intended vote with the election still 2½ years away. As a result, some people are saying that he will be the election wonder of '83, as Uslar was in '63 and Perez Jimenez in '68. General, how do you account for your good showing in the poll with the election still so far off?"

Arnaldo Castro Hurtado: Our people are losing faith in their leaders because the AD [Democratic Action] and COPEI [Social Christian Party] parties have made so many promises which they have not kept. As a result, our people practically no longer trust those who are running the country. We saw how our people placed enormous faith in President Perez, showing great confidence in him because of his proposals and his "slogan," which fulfilled so many hopes: "Democracy with Energy." And it was hoped that he would at least solve those basic problems from which Venezuelans suffer daily: It is disappointing that he did not keep his promises. Our president, Luis Herrera Campins, also had great luck with a "slogan" which his campaign team coined: "I'll Fix That." And he sounded firm in the advertising spots shown on television, but he didn't fix things and has not solved the problems which we Venezuelans are experiencing daily, problems as simple as social security, individual security ... (These are not simple, but very complex problems, Sofia said) ... problems as simple as health care. How is it possible that Venezuelans are not receiving care in Venezuelan hospitals and when they do receive care, there is no cotton or alcohol?

Question: Is that why you got 5 percent of the vote in the poll?

Arnaldo Castro Hurtado: I think that it is because of a loss of faith and because of this loss of faith, Venezuelans are seeking a new movement, a young movement, a movement that has not been corrupted.

Question: General (R) Rangel Bourgoin, the former minister of defense and your colleague in the armed forces, did not make a showing in the poll, although he is more or less making a preelection bid. General dissatisfaction, if it exists, would not explain your showing in the poll. The question is: Why do you believe that, with relatively meager resources and with the election still far off, you got 5 percent of the vote in the poll, in a tie with Petkoff, and after only a few months of public exposure?

Arnaldo Castro Hurtado: Before answering your question specifically, I want to call your attention to something. There is a much more comprehensive poll, the Gallup poll, and with a much broader base, in which 31 percent of those questioned said that they want a new party, a party other than the traditional parties. That is, of every 3 Venezuelans, one wants a new political organization, which means that they are not satisfied with the present parties. Those Venezuelans favoring Arnaldo Castro in the poll and who gave me 5 percent of the vote are Venezuelans who no longer want the AD and COPEI parties to be in charge of the government, but they do not want communism either. Venezuelans have perceived me as a serious person. They cannot say that I am deceitful because I have never lied to them. And I think that they see me as someone who can assemble a group of capable Venezuelans to provide programs and solutions for the small problems oppressing us. I will be touring the country at the invitation of friendly people, because I am not spending a cent of my own or anyone else's money. Thus far, I have been working only with what friendly people have given me.

Question: You mentioned "small problems" such as social security, etc. These are not small problems in any part of the world. These are great headaches for all government leaders and much more so in this country, where there are adequate infrastructures. Venezuelans do not believe that their problems are easy to solve.

Arnaldo Castro Hurtado: No, no, no. On the contrary, when I say small problems, it is because I am comparing them to the problem of world peace, to the problem of breaking up the two opposed blocs, which is what our president is trying to do. With such world problems, the problems which we Venezuelans have, with the resources that we have, are small problems in comparison to what our leaders in government are trying to solve. This country's last three presidents, Dr Rafael Caldera, Mr Carlos Andres and Dr Luis Herrera Campins, devoted themselves to world problems because our country had given them very little attention. They devoted themselves to trying to solve world problems instead of devoting themselves to domestic problems. I didn't say that our problems are easy to solve. Let's consider our "New Generation" movement facing the problems most oppressing Venezuelans. Take education, for example. There is a group of university professionals working on university problems for us and they will choose solutions for various problems. And they will elect, from among themselves, the person who will be responsible, during our government, for solving those problems on the basis of what the country will have to offer. The same is true in the case of health care: The group of physicians, who are not working

on this themselves, will decide who is most capable of implementing the program and solving the problems which they themselves will specify. We will submit our plan of government to the voters, along with a picture of the man who will be minister in each instance. This man would be responsible, shall we say, for the respective problem under consideration and its solutions.

Question: What has been happening with the "New Generation" legalization request submitted to the CSE [Corte Suprema Electoral: Supreme Electoral Court]?

Arnaldo Castro Hurtado: I couldn't answer that, but I can explain what has happened. In compliance with the Law of Political Parties, we submitted our request to the CSE more than 4 months ago and the CSE has not deigned to even reply. An attorney named Ezequiel Zamora Presilla, who is on the CSE's legal advisory staff, got in touch with us and told the "New Generation" secretary, Dr Wladimir Hesse, and Senior Engineer (R) Jose Masicobete that the name was somewhat exclusive and why not call it "New Democratic Generation" instead, that we should submit a memorandum under those conditions and that it would possibly be approved. We submitted an official memorandum but began it as follows: "Following the instructions in accordance with your conversation of such and such date . . .," so that there would be no possibility of saying that we were submitting the request on that date and so that there would be documentary proof that we submitted our request to the CSE more than 4 months ago. We are still awaiting a reply from CSE officials and according to that attorney, it will be favorable.

Question: The 5 percent which you received in the poll could perhaps be due to the fact that you have been identified by the public as the so-called military candidate.

Arnaldo Castro Hurtado: That could have something to do with it and you force me to say what I didn't want to say at this time, and that is that I have been visiting houses in working-class districts; there are 20 to 40 people with me in every home and I give all the people in those districts the opportunity to question me, to dispel any doubts which they have about me, to ask me any kind of question, even personal questions. This has brought me excellent results. I do this quite often and almost every week that I have the opportunity, I visit the people in those districts.

Question: Do you devote yourself to this exclusively or are you also in business?

Arnaldo Castro Hurtado: I use my mornings for private affairs; I work with a group of engineers in construction and, of course, construction is doing rather poorly in Venezuela. I spend the afternoon and evening on "New Generation" matters.

Question: Don't you believe that this is a phenomenon in which the people are tired of the parties and that they like the fact that you are a military man?

Arnaldo Castro Hurtado: I suppose that it is partly that, that it is partly the people's military image of me which assures or would assure them of greater seriousness, greater discipline and especially of being of service to Venezuelans. What is happening in the case of the parties is that they are using only one group within the party, that they have meddled in all sectors of national life and have formed

cliques known to everyone within those sectors; that is no secret. What would happen if President Herrera submitted a bill to congress and some AD deputies formed a majority with other COPEI deputies and voted that bill into law? I assure you that the general secretary of the AD would expel them immediately, because it is not democracy which is found and practiced in this country. In contrast, in the United States and other countries, bills are introduced daily and the people's representatives vote in accordance with their consciences or the national expediency of that particular bill.

Question: Is it to your political advantage or detriment that you were a major general, the director of the Military Intelligence Service and, finally, commander in chief of the army?

Arnaldo Castro Hurtado: I wouldn't know if that enhances my image, but I can say that such experience of 30 years as an effective officer in the armed forces is invaluable. It also enabled me to read a few university studies and to conduct others as well. Thus my public image of former commander in chief of the army, retired major general and former director of Military Intelligence is a political asset and not just dead weight.

Question: But the other day you were criticizing the former minister of defense, Rangel Bourgoin, for criticizing the government after President Herrera had praised him for being his most supportive minister.

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